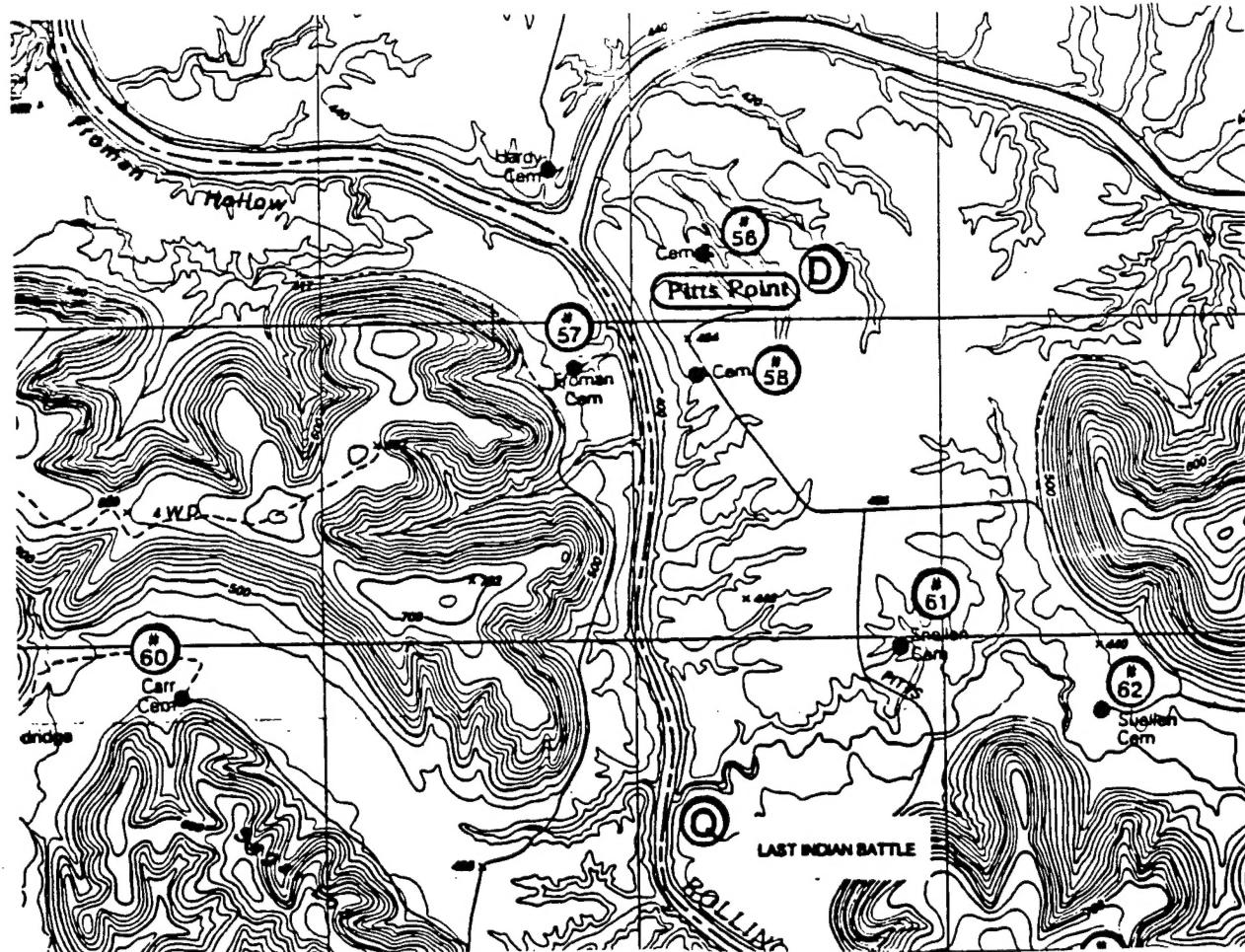


A Documentary History of Pitts Point: A River Town in Bullitt County, Kentucky



By
Nancy O'Malley, University of Kentucky, 1996

**PREPARED FOR: US ARMY ARMOR CENTER AND FORT KNOX,
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<p>This research concerns the history of a small town in Bullitt County, originally called "Pittstown", later Pitts Point. Pitts Point lay immediately east of the confluence of the Salt and Rolling Fork Rivers. The town was acquired by the United States of America in the early 1940s as part of an expansion of the Fort Knox Military Reservation. Its conversion to military land spelled the end of the town, although it had long passed its heyday by 1942. This report seeks to present a detailed documentary review of a variety of written records that deal with the establishment of Pitts Point, its town plan, its owners and occupants, businesses that operated there and its chronology. The opening chapter outlines the establishment of the town, its founders, the nature of its original plan, subsequent additions and its growth. The next section deals with sales of town lots, each discussed separately, from the first buyers to military acquisition. This sets the stage for the next section, devoted to the town's population and how it changed through time. The final sections concern the known historic archaeological resources associated with Pitts Point and present recommendations for additional work to more completely document extant sites.</p>				
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Archaeological Report 366

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Frontispiece

1873 Photograph of Pitts Point

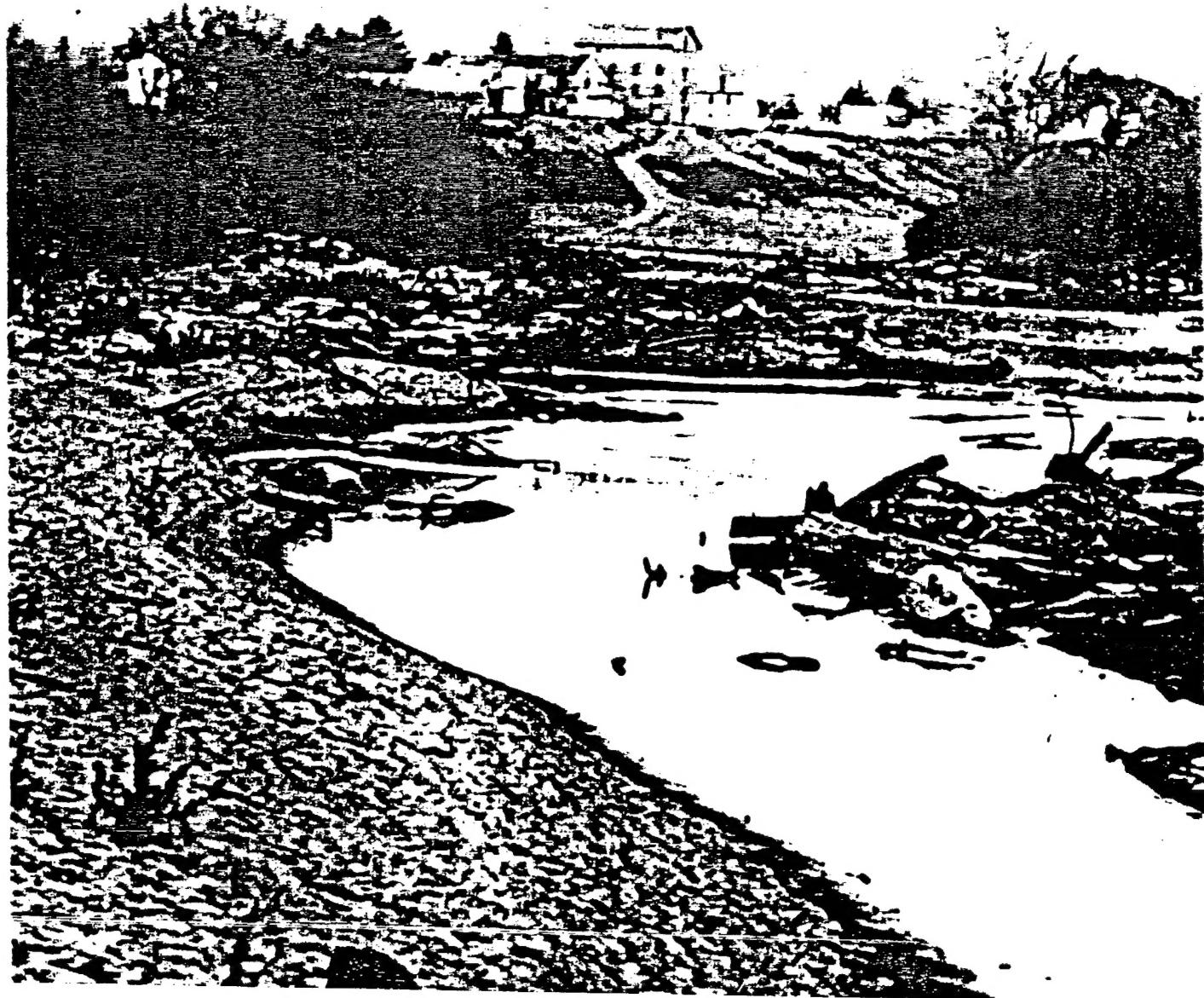


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Prologue

This research concerns the history of a small town in Bullitt County, originally called "Pittstown" and later known as Pitts Point. Pitts Point was located on land lying immediately east of the confluence of the Salt and Rolling Fork Rivers (Figure 1). The town was purchased by the United States of America in the early 1940s as part of an expansion of the Fort Knox Military Reservation, brought on by the inception of World War II. Its conversion to military land spelled the end of the town, although it had long passed its heyday by 1942.

Very little prior research has been published about Pitts Point. The townsite was surveyed for extant archaeological sites in 1979 as part of a much larger sample survey of Fort Knox by the University of Kentucky. The project supervisor, Nancy O'Malley, and her archaeological field crew, visited the townsite at least twice, and recorded nine historic sites, including twelve standing structures or structural ruins. Only very preliminary documentary research was done for this survey, and no deed research was carried out. The nature of the vegetative cover hampered complete documentation of extant historic sites, and the survey did not include provisions for a comprehensive documentary analysis of deed records to be performed.

The current effort seeks to present a more detailed documentary review of a variety of written records that deal with the establishment of Pitts Point, its town plan, its owners and occupants, businesses that operated there and its chronology. This research is funded by a federal Legacy grant obtained by the U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox who subcontracted with the University of Kentucky.

The research focused primarily on public records including deeds, federal census returns, county and circuit court orders and case files, wills, processions' reports, and other such documents. Secondary histories were also checked although these proved to be of limited value. The Bullitt County Genealogical Society and the Ancestral Trails Historical Society were contacted to locate informants who had carried out private research on Pitts Point or who had memories of the town before it was acquired by the U.S. Army.

Chains of title were compiled for each numbered town lot, as well as some lots that were never formally numbered but became part of the town through their usage (e.g., the Pitts Point Academy lot, areas on the Salt and Rolling Fork riverbank outside the town plat, and the Presbyterian Church cemetery). The deed research allowed an assessment of the growth of the town from the earliest lot sales on file through at least two expansion stages. Deed research also provided clues as to the businesses that operated in Pitts Point.

The town's population was researched both through the deeds and by utilizing federal census returns. This aspect of the study contributed useful information concerning the approximate size and composition of the town's population, particularly for the years 1860 and 1870, when it was separately censused. Household demography, racial diversity, and occupational status were derived primarily from the federal census returns. Some limited information on town businesses and proprietors was gleaned from State Business Gazeteers for various years. Cemetery records also proved useful for clarifying family relationships, birth and death dates, and general mortality information. Additional genealogy information was provided by Pamela Schenian, who serves as the Staff Archaeologist for Fort Knox. Gary Kempf, who serves as an Environmental Protection Specialist at Fort Knox, compiled data for an updated cemetery report that also includes additional

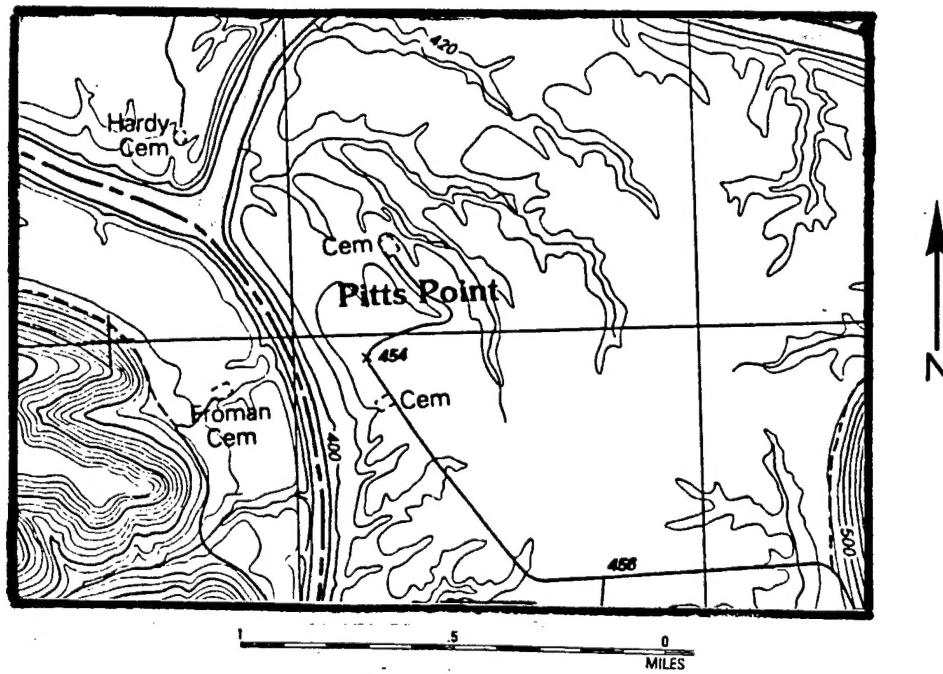
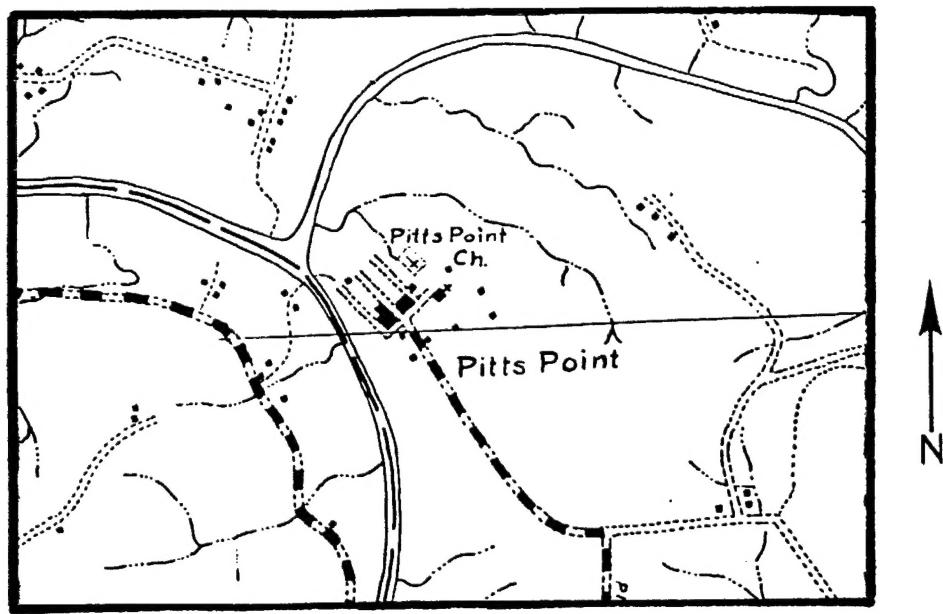


Figure 1. Maps showing Pitts Point (Office of the Post Engineer 1940; U.S. Dept. of the Interior 1991:Pitts Point Quadrangle).

historical information and excerpts from informant interviews (Kempf 1996).

The report is organized as follows. The opening chapter outlines the establishment of the town, its founders, the nature of its original plan, subsequent additions and its growth. The next section deals with the sale of the town lots from the first buyers to military acquisition. Each lot is discussed separately. This section sets the stage for the next section which is devoted to the town's population and how it changed through time.

The final sections concern the known historic archaeological resources associated with Pitts Point and presents recommendations for additional survey to more completely document extant sites. Appendix A presents abstracts of the deeds pertaining to Pitts Point land transactions. Appendix B is an alphabetical listing of the grantors. Appendix C is an assessment of impacts that military activity has had or can be expected to have on the archaeological record of Pitts Point, as well as potential risks for further archaeological fieldwork.

While an attempt was made to standardize spelling of family names in this report, the many spelling variations that occur in documents made this task difficult. In cases where a particular document is cited, the spelling variant that appears in that document is used. Otherwise, the most common variant is used in general text. Any corrections or additions to the information presented in this report should be sent to the Fort Knox staff archaeologist at the following address:

Directorate of Public Works
U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox
ATTN: ATZK-PWE
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121-5000

The Establishment of Pitts Point

The story of Pitts Point begins with a Kentucky settler named Jacob Froman. Jacob Froman was one of several Fromans who surveyed and established settlement claims in what is now Bullitt County. In an 1807 deposition, Isaac Froman deposed that he and his brother Jacob, Jr., along with their father, Jacob, and Paul Froman were among a company who settled a defensive station at the mouth of Floyd's Fork on the Salt River. This station, variously called Froman's, Brashear's or Salt River Garrison, was first established in the early spring of 1779.

Twelve separate Virginia land grants are listed for Jacob Froman (Brookes-Smith 1976:70-71) in Lincoln and Jefferson Counties. The Lincoln County grants were located on the Kentucky River and Shawnee Run and included six grants totalling 2054 acres. A Jacob Froman is known to have settled a station in the Mercer County area near Harrodsburg in the 1770s. Presumably, he was the same Jacob Froman who acquired land in what is now Bullitt County. The Jefferson County land grants were located on Beech Fork, Cox's Creek, Froman Creek, and the Salt River, including six parcels totalling 3564 acres. His sons, Isaac and Jacob (Jr.), are not listed as recipients of Virginia grants. They may have been too young to make land claims.

Paul Froman is listed with seven land grants, two of which were shared with other men. Two of them were in Kentucky County which preceded the establishment of the early configurations of Fayette, Lincoln and Jefferson Counties. Paul Froman claimed land on the East Branch of Polker Run, Simpson Creek, Froman Run, Cox's Creek, Polk Creek, the Salt River and Beech Fork (Brookes-Smith 1976: 70-71). He settled in Nelson County. He also acquired a 600-acre grant covering parts of modern Bullitt and Hardin Counties at the confluence of the Salt and Rolling Fork Rivers (Figure 2). He assigned this land to Jacob Froman. On June 5, 1815, Jacob Froman, then living in Woodford County, transferred this 600-acre tract to his son, Abraham Froman, who paid \$1.00 per acre (Bullitt County Deed Book C: 225). The town of Pitts Point was later located within the 600-acre tract.

While the survey calls are rather imprecise, they include reference to a large elm at the mouth of the Rolling Fork that later became an important landmark for surveys associated with Pitts Point. Abraham Froman was living in Hardin County at the time of this purchase. While it is possible that the area where Pitts Point was located was being used at this time, consulted records do not indicate that a formal town was in place by 1815. However, the salt works at Bullitt's Lick as well as other enterprises such as iron furnaces, used the Pitts Point area as a collection point or staging area for transporting products down the Salt River to the Ohio River. Certainly, the confluence area was a prime piece of real estate that was a good candidate for development. However, the town's development seems to have been rather slow, and it was apparently never incorporated formally.

The earliest sales of numbered town lots date to 1832, and all were conveyed by Abraham Froman on behalf of James G. Pitts. On August 29, 1831, Abraham Froman and his wife, Hannah, transferred title for the 600-acre tract he received from his father as well as a 6-acre tract on the Hardin County side to James G. and John Pitts for \$1500.00 (Bullitt County Deed Book G: 403). Froman excepted from this deed his ferry across the Salt River along with the privilege of maintaining it and the right-of-way for a public road leading to the ferry. This road included a section that was first viewed in 1814. The road ran up the Salt River to the mouth of Long Lick Creek and up the Rolling Fork to Middleton's Ferry (possibly the same location as the Wooldridge's Ferry Bridge) (Bullitt County Order Book D: 119). The records are unclear as to whether the road

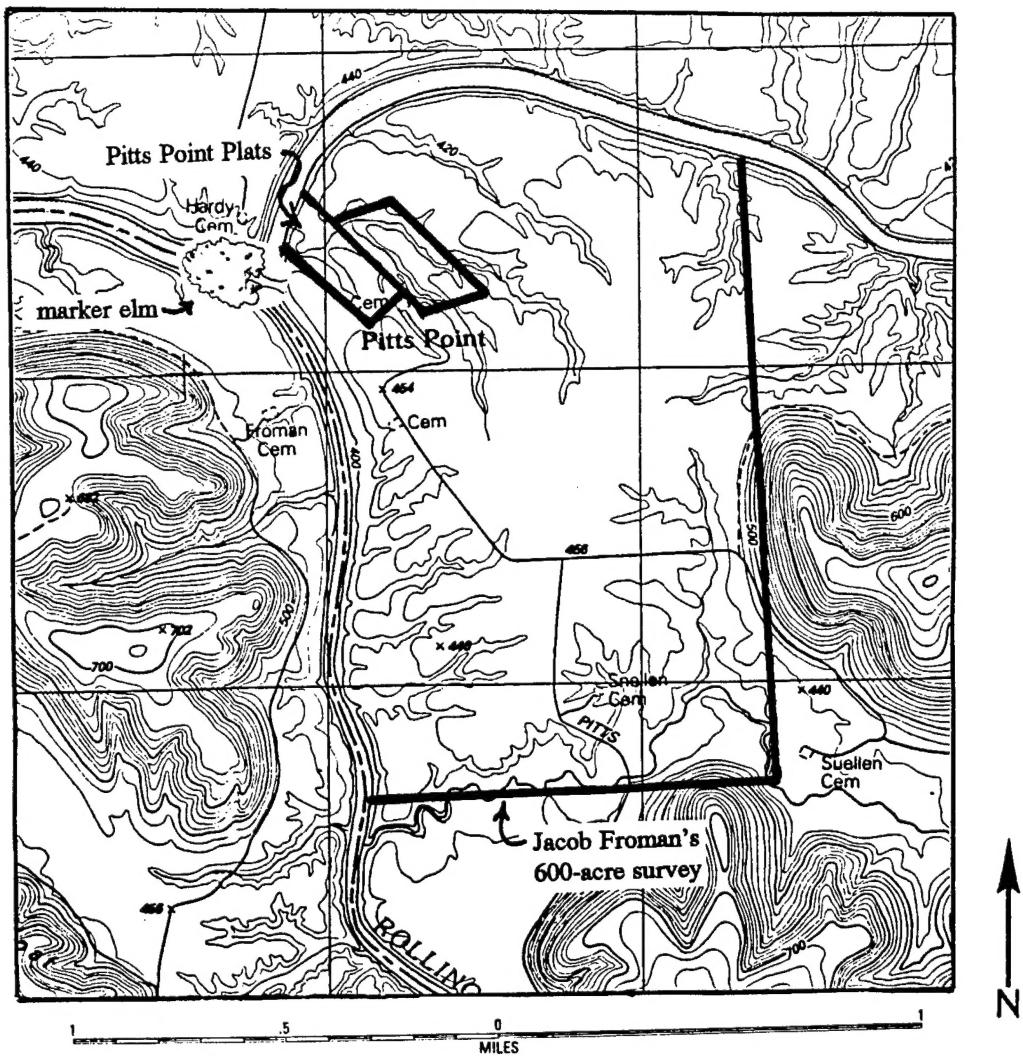


Figure 2. Jacob Froman's 600-acre tract and the Pitts Point plats.

was actually built after it was first viewed; however, the ferry seems to have been operating at that time. In 1829, Abraham Froman applied for the road to run as "directed in said report" from Hogland's (also spelled Hoagland) to the mouth of the Rolling Fork where his ferry was located. This application appears to refer only to the portion of the road that ran along the Salt River, so perhaps that section was not built until later. Unfortunately, the road reports that are frequently cited in the county order books have not been located nor were any relevant road surveys found.

James G. Pitts lived near Pitts Point although no deed was found that indicated that he ever lived in town. The business arrangement he and John Pitts had with Froman seems to have been short-lived. John Pitts seems to have dropped out of the arrangements altogether since he does not appear as a recipient of any money in subsequent deeds. The agreement may have been to pay off a mortgage or other financial obligation. Of the six lots sold in 1832, the purchase prices of three were given to James G. Pitts by Abraham Froman. All of the 1832 sales included lot numbers, indicating that a town plat had been drawn up by this date. Abraham Froman also sold at least eight more lots after 1832. A town plat was not formally recorded with the Bullitt County Clerk until 1858 (Bullitt County Will Book F: 377; Figure 3). The plat was preceded by an explanation of the conditions under which the town was surveyed. The following provides some background on the origins of the town plat:

We the undersigned Possessioners [SIC] of Bullitt County being called on by the Citizens of Pittstown for the purpose of Possessing [SIC] and Establishing the lines and corners of the streets and Lots of said Town in order so as to enable them to know the true boundaries of their respective Lots, we proceeded on the 14th day of May 1858 and in conjunction with the surveyor of Bullitt County and made a resurvey of said Town according to a Plat furnished us by the Citizens of said Pitts Town made out by Whittlesey Overall formerly surveyor of this county and after making said resurvey we by mutual agreement planted a large stone at A on plat as the stationary and established South East and Beginning corner of said Pitts Town after which we again proceeded and began at the Stone above named and laid off all the Streets, Alleys, and Lots as shown and laid down on the within Plat and planted a stone at each corner of said Streets, Alleys & Lots. Herewith we give the boundary of said Pitts Town. Beginning at a large stone at A South east corner of said Town. Thence N44W degrees 1047 feet to B thence S46W degrees 396 feet to C thence S44E degrees 1047 feet to D thence N44E degrees 396 feet to the beginning...

There followed this description a series of references that described the names and dimensions of the streets, lot sizes and exceptions to the plat. The plat itself showed the town plan as rectangular in shape with the longest dimension running parallel to Rolling Fork. The orientation of the plat is northwest-southeast. Three streets ran the length of the plan along the westerly and easterly edges and more or less down the middle. The street along the westerly edge was named Rolling Fork Street, the easterly street was Froman Street and the central street was called Main Street from the southerly boundary to the third cross street (Hardin Street), at which point it angled slightly to the northwest and was called Triangular Street. Cross streets from the southerly to northerly boundaries were Clay Street, Buck Alley, Hardin Street, Kentucky Alley, and Salt River Street. The alleys were 12 feet wide while the streets were 33 feet in width. The lots varied in dimension from two standard sizes of 66 by 120 feet and 66 by 210 feet to more variable sizes. The plat contained a total of 28 numbered lots. An exception had to be made to accommodate a house built by John Greenwell, then

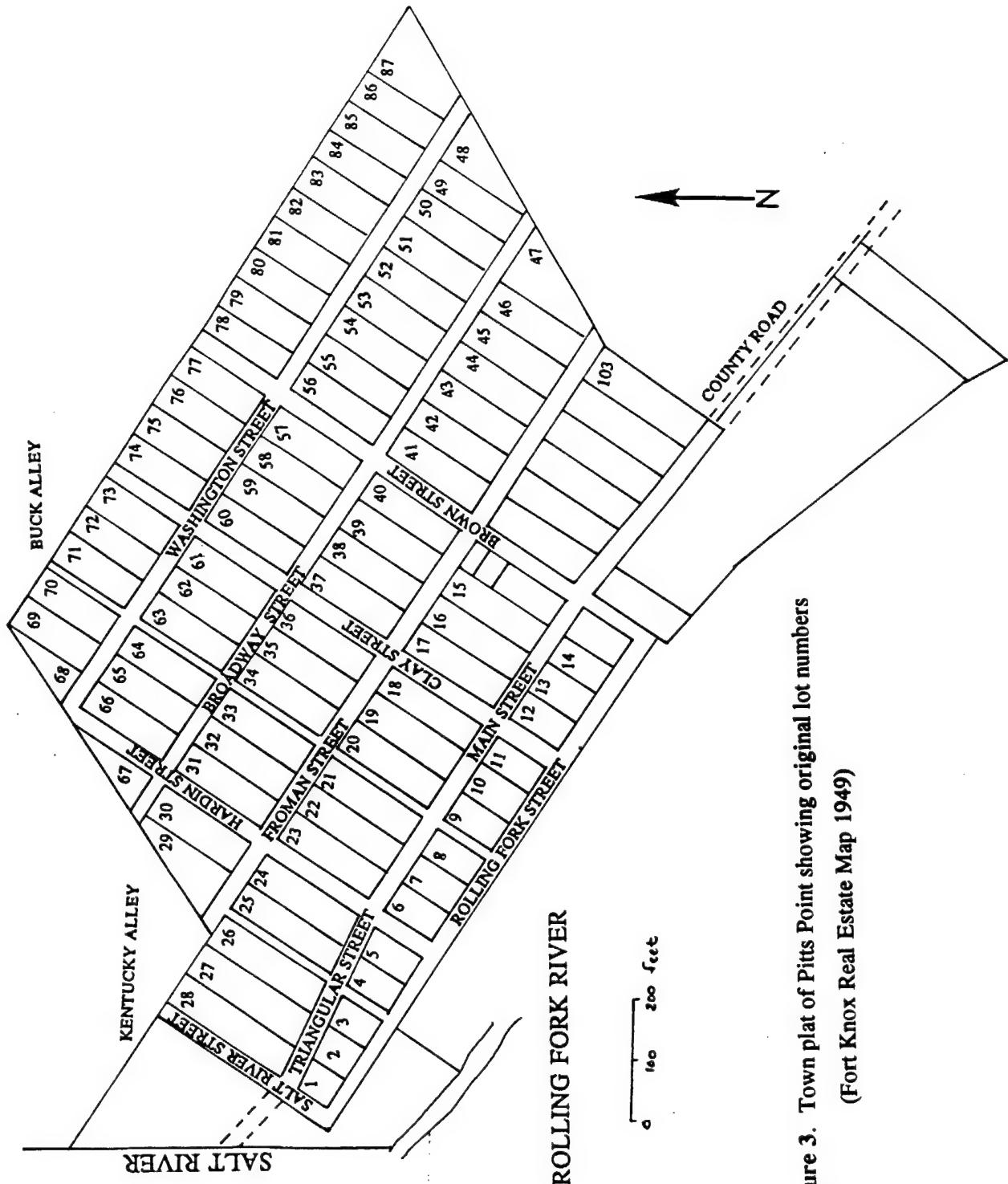


Figure 3. Town plat of Pitts Point showing original lot numbers
(Fort Knox Real Estate Map 1949)

a citizen of the town. The survey indicated that the house stood on Kentucky Alley between lots 25 and 26. Greenwell agreed to give a 16-foot alley through lot 26 on its northerly line so that a passageway from Triangular to Froman Street was possible. Reference was also made to Froman Street which was given to the town by Jerry (Jeremiah) V. Froman.

The delay in filing the town plat, the lack of incorporation and the confusion over where the lot boundaries lay all point to a rather casual, perhaps even slipshod, process whereby lots were sold. No evidence was found that town trustees were ever named to provide guidance or a consistent plan for lot sales. Rather, the establishment of Pitts Point appears to have been through the efforts of the Froman family, beginning with Abraham Froman. Abraham Froman gave his son, Bailes (also spelled Bales, Bayless, Balis and Bailas) E. Froman, power of attorney on October 9, 1835 to "transect all my business in this state of Kentucky, to collect all my debts which may be due me, to prosecute all suits at Law as he may think proper in my name, to sign receipts, execute bonds, and make deeds of conveyance, and do and perform all acts which he may think proper for me..." (Bullitt County Deed Book H: 306). The reason for this arrangement was that Abraham Froman had moved to Ray County, Missouri. He sold at least eight more lots out of the original 28 lots platted. Bailes E. Froman was living in Hardin County in 1835. He was born in 1812 and lived in Hardin County all his life. He was married at least twice, first to Mary E. who died in 1861, and secondly to Phebe, who outlived him. He had numerous children by both wives (at least 14, including two pairs of twins, according to census records). Bailes died in 1892 (McDowell 1975: 148).

An addition to the town plat was filed on August 27, 1860 (Bullitt County Deed Book O: 660; Figure 4). The explanation provided with this plat indicated that the original plat had been laid off by Pitts (who was not mentioned in the 1858 plat) within the 600 acres owned by Jacob Froman and conveyed by him to Abraham Froman who transferred the tract to James G. and John Pitts. The new addition "represents that part of Pittstown laid off by Jerry V. Froman and includes a twenty acre tract formerly conveyed by James B. Lee to Joseph L. Custer by deed bearing date Oct. 30 1837". The deed book reference was not filled in. However, the explanation went on to indicate that the lines and corners were established by J.V. Froman by processioning and referenced a Processioner's Book A (pages 121-122). A plat of the original town lots and J.V. Froman's addition is in the T.C. Carroll plat collection in the Bullitt County Clerk's office (Bullitt County Plat Cabinet A:Slide 385, Map 164C). Processioning was a legal term for dividing up land by virtue of a court-appointed committee.

The 1860 plat shows the original town lots and streets as previously filed. Attached to the lots on the southeast side are an additional 53 lots, numbered 29-87. They were bounded on the northwest by Froman Street, forming a quadrilateral section whose long axis paralleled the original rectangular plat but whose short ends ran at 20 degrees west of south. Broadway and Washington Streets ran parallel to Froman Street. Triangular Street ran along the oblique angled boundary on the northerly end of the addition. Hardin Street, Buck Alley and Clay Street were continued as cross streets from the older plat. The lots were not all the same size or shape. Three lots on each short end of the addition were triangular in shape. The remainder were rectangular but varied in dimensions. The offset alignment of the original 28 lots from J.V. Froman's addition left a parcel of land between Froman Street and Rolling Fork Street undeveloped. A new cross street named J. Y. Brown Street was established in the southerly end of the addition.

Brown Street, as originally platted, terminated at Froman Street and did not connect to Rolling Fork Street. However, it was extended to Rolling Fork Street at some unknown date, which

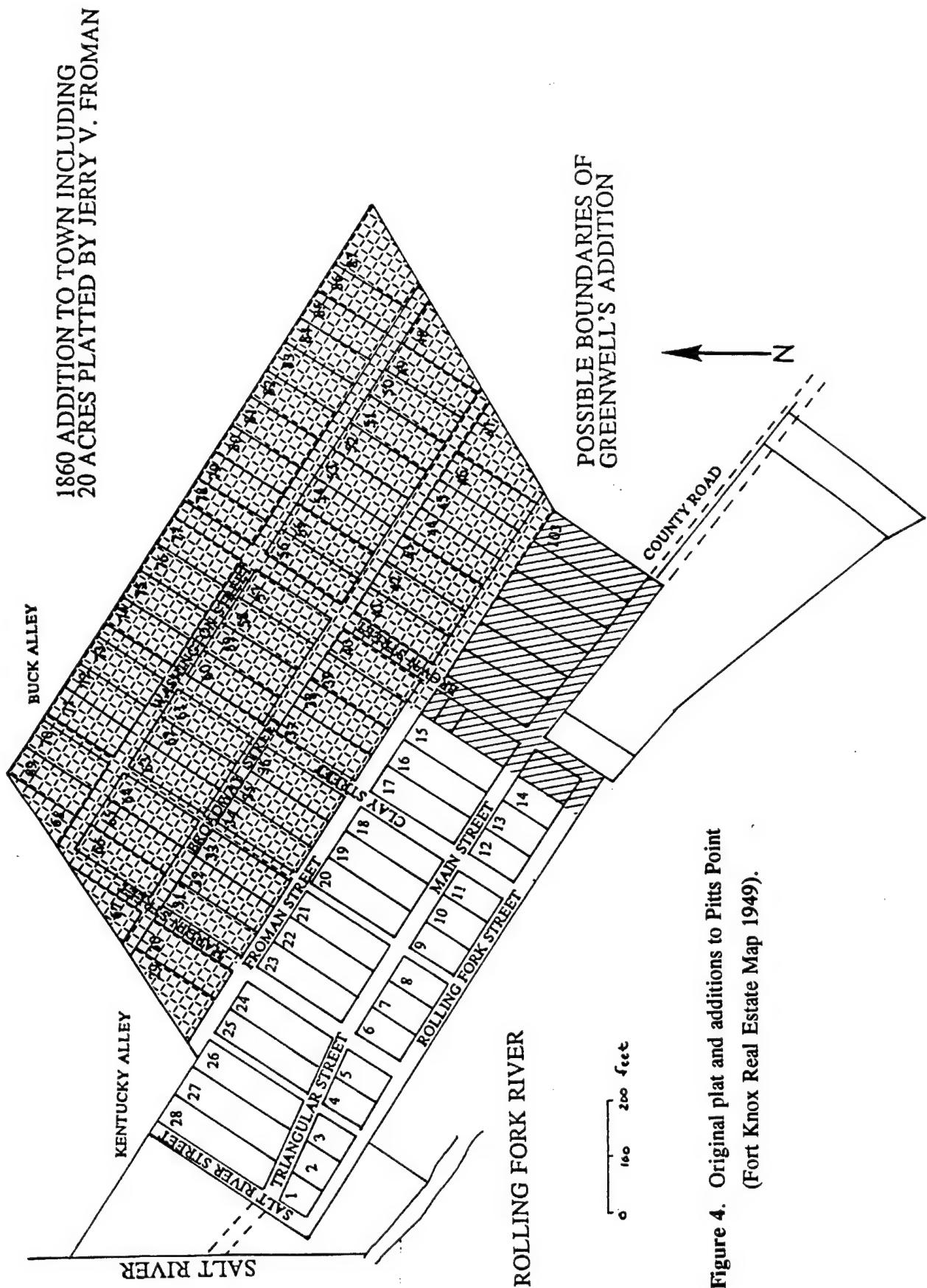


Figure 4. Original plat and additions to Pitts Point (Fort Knox Real Estate Map 1949).

created two lots next to original lots 14 and 15, respectively. Although not shown on either plat, Main Street ran to the southeast to form the road that led out of Pitts Point and eventually connected to roads leading to Belmont Furnace, Beech Grove and other communities. This road transected the parcel created by the offset conjunction of the two plats. Six to eight lots were surveyed on the westerly side of Main Street while the land on the easterly side became known as the "Academy lot" and the Protestant Cemetery. The Academy lot and the Protestant Cemetery were never given lot numbers; however, two other "additions", one called after one of the Greenwells, and one after B.A. Carrico, were apparently planned, and, to an unknown extent, surveyed. The only plat located for either of these additions is one that subdivided 100 acres owned by Charles Greenwell. This plat showed five small lots numbered 88 through 92 and larger tracts of varying acreages that were mostly sold to William Dawson (Bullitt County Plat Cabinet:Slide 358, Map 164). Deed histories provided limited information regarding lot numbering for these additions.

With the exception of a few lots for which the first purchasers could not be found, Jeremiah V. Froman was responsible for the initial sales of all the lots in his new addition. He and his wife, Amanda, are listed as sellers in many deeds. According to federal census records and his gravestone, J.V. Froman was born in 1818, making him a contemporary of Bailes E. Froman to whom he was probably related (McDowell 1975: 10). They may have been cousins, as other records indicated that a Jeremiah V. Froman was the son of Absalom Froman. Bailes Froman named his second son by his first wife, Jeremiah V. Froman, presumably after his kinsman.

Lot sales were brisk during the 1860s when most of the new addition was sold. Lots in the Greenwell and Carrico additions also were sold during this time of town expansion. It was during this time that the Pitts Point Male and Female Academy was formed and at least two physicians were in practice. This decade is the closest estimate that can be made of Pitts Point's "heyday". Yet the conditions were not particularly good for continued or increased prosperity, largely because of the limitations of navigation along the Salt River and the town's relatively isolated location. In 1872, a rather plaintive petition was published by the people of Pitts Point in The Elizabethtown News in which they expressed themselves as "very anxious" to have a planned extension of a local railway line run through their town (February 22 issue).

If they could get the road they would be once again in the world, and one of the best sections of our county, now shut out almost entirely from market, would be open to trade.

The petitioners promised that \$75,000 was available in private subscriptions, but they failed in their attempt. Evidence of the limitations of river travel is shown in a photograph taken of the Salt River at its confluence with the Rolling Fork in 1873 by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (see frontispiece). The town of Pitts Point is shown in the distance. The river bed is filled with snags of driftwood and the water level is very low. River navigation would have been seasonal at best.

The latter decades of the nineteenth century were a period of slow but inexorable decline for Pitts Point. An 1865 business gazetteer listed a population of 350 at Pitts Point but later gazetteers published in 1879, 1883 and 1896 indicated a population of only 100. Even the 1865 estimate may have been an exaggeration since the federal census records for 1860 and 1870 listed only 110 and 98 individuals, respectively, as actually living in town. Even allowing for the inaccuracies of the federal census, this is a considerable discrepancy. There apparently was another attempt to add to the town's holdings, but a plat was never filed. Several lots on the southern end of town were sold. This

expansion was referred to as Greenwell's Addition in one of the deeds. The process of decline accelerated in the early 1900s as people sold out and moved and the majority of the town lots were concentrated in the hands of only a few families. By the time the town was bought for the expansion of Fort Knox in 1942 and 1943, the lots were within the hands of seven families and two religious organizations (Figure 5).

Lot Ownership Histories

The chains of title compiled for the numbered town lots and a few tracts immediately adjacent to the town plat are extensive and complex. In some cases, several adjacent lots were sold to the same person at the same time and may have continued to be sold as a single parcel for several subsequent transfers. Others were sold as single lots for much of their ownership history although virtually all the lots were consolidated and sold in blocks at some point. The declining fortunes of the town and the failure of some buyers to file their deeds led to instances where a complete ownership history could not be determined and to late 19th and early 20th century acquisitions by "adverse possession". In some cases, deeds might have been filed in other counties rather than in the county where the land was located. Errors in the deed indices also occasionally hampered the compilation of complete chains of title. Despite these problems, most of the lots were successfully tracked through their ownership history. Because the deed research was so complicated, presenting the chains of title presents many opportunities for confusion to the reader. To minimize confusion, a simplified tree diagram of the deed transfers is presented first, combining lots where appropriate, followed by a discussion of the lots and how they were developed. Lots are presented in numerical order, according to their original lot numbers. Appendix A presents abstracts of each pertinent deed. Table 1 correlates the original lot numbers to the lot designations used when the property was transferred to the United States of America. Figure 6 shows how lots were combined together for sale to the federal Government. However, as the federal lot designations were used only for this final set of purchases, they have little bearing on the earlier deeds which refer to lot numbers assigned on the filed town plats. Unless otherwise designated, "DB" refers to a Bullitt County County deed book. "WB" is used as an abbreviation for a Bullitt County County will book.

Lots 1, 2 and 3

	Abraham Froman	
	to	(1835) <u>DB H:249</u>
	Samuel Neil	
	to	(1842) <u>DB I:484</u>
	Daniel Wooldridge	
	to	(1854) <u>DB N:127</u>
John Greenwell (lots 1,2)	Charles Greenwell (lot 3)	
to	to (1860) <u>DB O:76</u>	
Nathan & Abram Levi	A.S. Shiveley/J.B. Swan	
to	to (1865) <u>DB P:601</u>	
Bernard Levi	J.R.M. Roney	
[break in chain]	[break in chain]	
A.P. Collins (lot 2 only)	William Dawson	
to	(interest in Masonic	
	Lodge)	
John Anderson	to (1884) <u>DB 31:618</u>	
to		

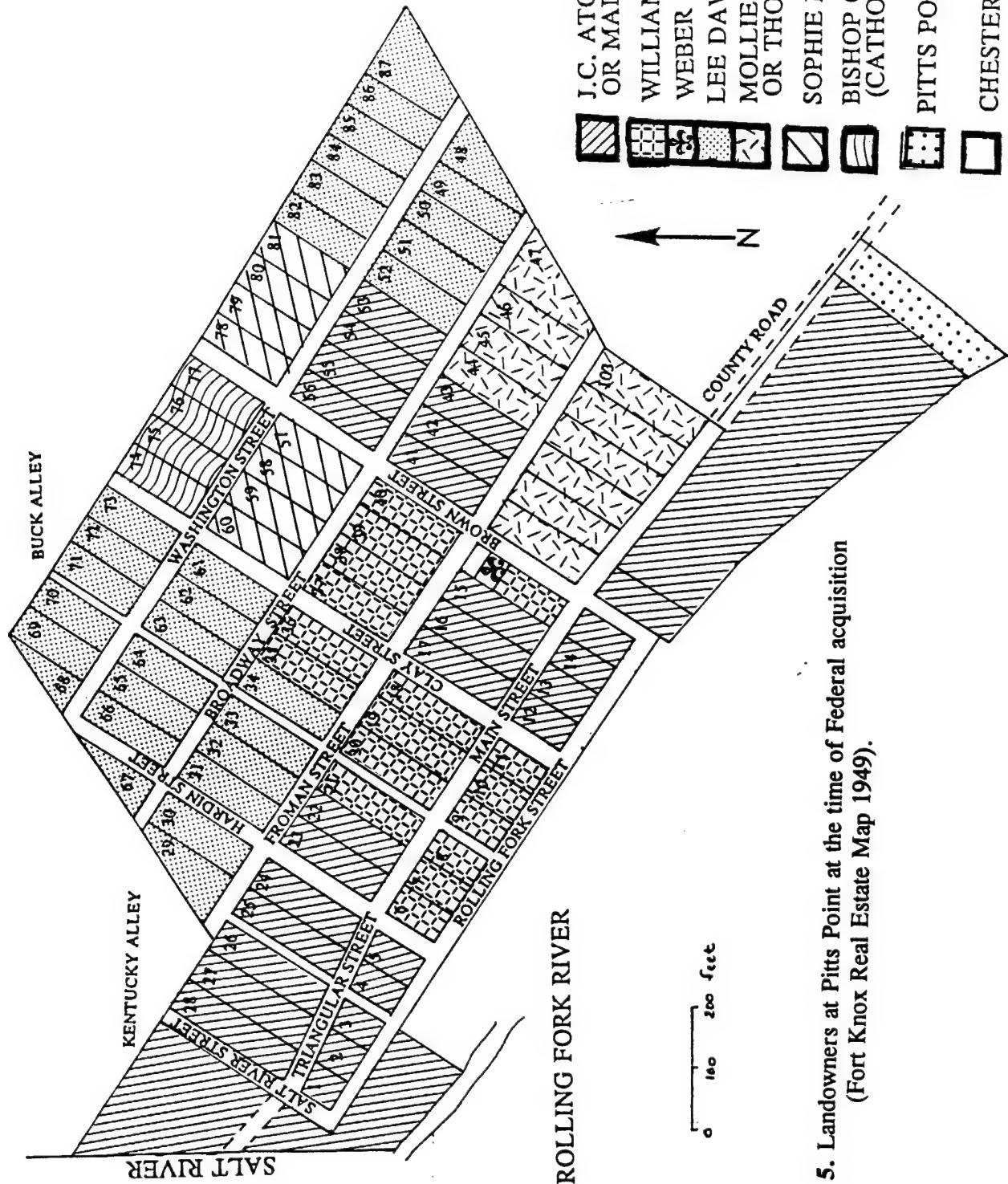
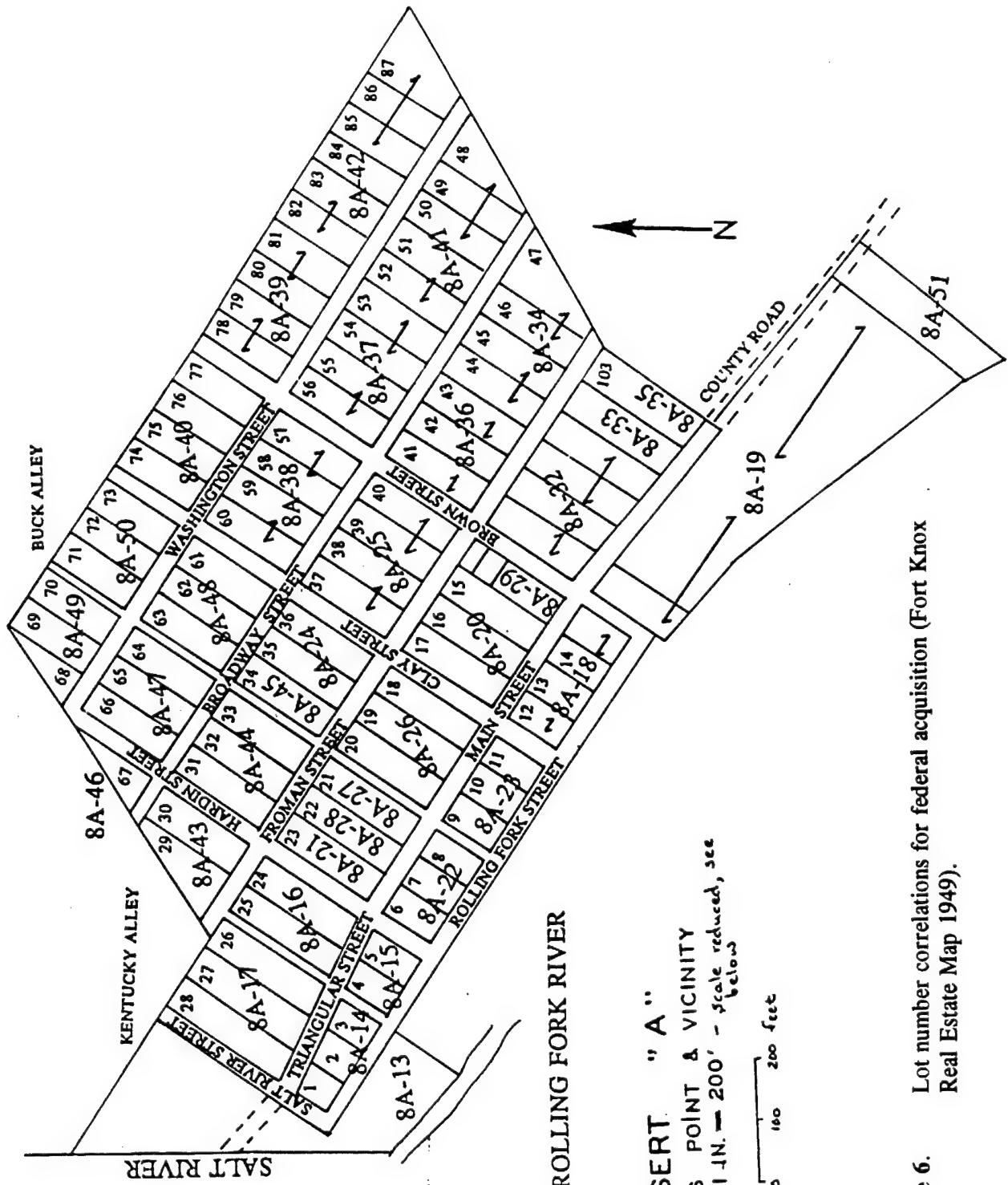


Figure 5. Landowners at Pitts Point at the time of Federal acquisition
(Fort Knox Real Estate Map 1949).

Table 1. Lot Number Correlations for Pitts Point.

Federal lot #s	Original lot #s	Owners at time of fort expansion
8-A 13	NONE*	J.C. ATCHER ET UX. OR MARY E. ATCHER ET VIR.
8-A 14	1-3	
8-A 15	4-5	
8-A 16	24-25	
8-A 17	26-28	
8-A 18	12-14	
8-A 19	NONE*	
8-A 20	15-17	
8-A 21	23	
8-A 22	6-8	WILLIAM DRUIN
8-A 23	9-11	
8-A 24	35-36	
8-A 25	37-40	
8-A 26	18-20	
8-A 27	21	
8-A 28	22	J.C. ATCHER ET UX. OR MARY E. ATCHER ET VIR.
8-A 29	PART OF 14	WILLIAM DRUIN
8-A 30	PART OF 14	WEBER HEIRS
8-A 31	PART OF 14	CHESTER GENTRY ET UX.
8-A 32	5 UNNUMBERED	MOLLIE HILL ET VIR. OR THOMAS HILL ET UX.
8-A 33	LOTS ADJ. TO/INC.	
8-A 35	LOT 103	
8-A 34	44-47	
8-A 36	41-43	J.C. ATCHER ET UX. OR MARY E. ATCHER ET VIR.
8-A 37	53-56	
8-A 38	57-60	SOPHIE MOSER ET VIR.
8-A 39	78-81	
8-A 40	74-77	PITTS POINT PROTESTANT CEMETERY
8-A 51	UNNUMBERED LOT	
8-A 41	48-52	LEE DAWSON
8-A 42	82-87	
8-A 43	29-30	
8-A 44	31-33	
8-A 45	34	
8-A 46	67	
8-A 47	64-66	
8-A 48	61-63	
8-A 49	68-70	
8-A 50	71-73	
*8-A 13 IS THE TRACT OF LAND AT THE CONFLUENCE OF THE SALT AND ROLLING FORK RIVERS ON THE WESTERLY SIDE OF THE TOWN PLAT.		
*8-A 19 IS A LARGE TRACT ON WHICH THE PITTS POINT ACADEMY WAS BUILT.		



Anderson Heirs	James N. & Katherine
to (1877) <u>DB 38:416</u>	Cochran
F.M. Hardy	to (1894) <u>DB 31:618</u>
via administrator	G.W. Hardy
to (1906) <u>DB 40:569</u>	
K.V. Hardy	
(Lot 2 and interest in Lot 3)	
to (date unknown) <u>Hardin DB 61:618</u>	
Giles Kelly (lot 1 by adverse possession; lots 2 and 3)	
to (1920) <u>DB 48:174</u>	
Frank & Flodie Kelly (lots 1 & 2)	
to (1921) <u>DB 49:624</u>	
J.C. & Mary E. Atcher (lots 1, 2 & 3)	
to (1942) <u>DB 63:437</u>	
U.S.A.	

The initial sale of Lots 1, 2 and 3 also included the adjacent riverbank. Daniel Wooldridge was the first to subdivide the parcel and sell individual lots. Lot 3 was sold to Charles Greenwell and the "Worshipful Master and Wardens of the Butler Lodge No. 194" in 1854 and apparently contained a Masonic Lodge. Greenwell's transfer to A.S. Shiveley and J. B. Swan was for only half of Lot 3 as well as the appurtenances of the lower story of the building. At this point, the lot's ownership history becomes unclear. Interest in the Masonic facility was transferred to various men (William Dawson and James N. Cochran) and finally came into the hands of G.W. Hardy. G.W. Hardy was a relative of F.M. Hardy who acquired Lots 1 and 2 before his death in 1901 (McDowell 1975:21). The three lots may have been recombined through this family.

Lots 1 and 2 sold together to John Greenwell. Greenwell then sold Lot 2 only to the Levi brothers who were listed as merchants in a state business gazetteer of 1859-1860. They moved to Alexander County, Illinois, where they were living in 1866 when they sold Lot 2 with all its buildings and improvements to Bernard Levi of Bullitt County County. Included among the buildings was a stone house built by the Levi brothers. Alfred P. Collins (1816-1882) was living in Pitts Point in 1860 and 1870, and may have rented this house from Levi with the rental payments being applied to the purchase. John Anderson, who bought Lot 2 from Alfred Collins, was married to Mary Ann Collins (also spelled Collings) who was probably a sister or niece of Alfred's. Her father was Edrington Collins.

The ownership history of Lot 1 was not resolved as no deeds were found after John Greenwell's acquisition in 1842. Its acquisition by Frank and Flodie Kelly was by adverse possession, indicating that the legal owner had stopped paying taxes on it.

The differences in prices for various property transfers may indicate that the lots were improved by building construction or that the sale was made during a period of town growth. Froman's initial sale to Samuel Neil was for \$35.00. Seven years later, Neil sold the same land for \$250.00, a sevenfold increase. Subsequent transfers are not comparable since different combinations of lots were sold. However, the 1854 transfer of lots 1,2,4 and 5 brought only \$100.00, suggesting that few or no improvements had been made. Lot 2 was improved by the Levi Brothers with a stone house and other buildings, increasing its value to \$125.00 in 1877 (Bullitt County Deed Book 38:416). Another significant increase in price is notable for Lot 3, which was sold for \$25.00 in

1854 to the Masonic lodge chapter, and sold again in 1860 for the much higher price of \$500.00. This latter sale only involved half the lot and the lower story of a building.

Lots 4 and 5

Lot 4 only (1857) DB N:466
Owen & Samuel R. Goldsmith
to (1864) DB P:327
to (1864) DB P:311
R.M. Harshfield et al.

Abraham Froman
to (1832) DB G:474
John M. Lee
[break in chain]
Daniel Wooldridge
to (1854) DB N:127
John Greenwell
to
Lot 5 only (1856) DB O:134
John W. Miller
to (1863) DB P:315 Lewis Moore
R.M. Harshfield

Lots 4 and 5 (by Harshfield)
to (1880) DB X:323
Elisha S. Bell
to (1881) DB X:340
J.W. Pritchett
to (1890) DB 28:170
Elmo Greenwell
to (1896) DB 31:513
H.D. Shaeffer
to (1919) DB 47:374
Giles Kelly
to (1920) DB 49:56
Flodie Kelly
to (1921) DB 49:624
J.C. & Mary E. Atcher
to (1942) DB 63:437
U.S.A.

Lots 4 and 5 were sold together at least twice over a period of 22 years before being sold separately. The first purchase, to John M. Lee, was for \$75.00. The cost of the lots only increased by \$25.00 (to \$100.00) when the same lots were conveyed to John Greenwell in 1854, suggesting they remained vacant or little improved. However, Greenwell received \$250.00 for Lot 4 in 1857, suggesting that a building was present. Sam Goldsmith was a fish dealer but also was part of a mercantile business with his son, Owen. Lot 4 may have contained their place of business. The property was acquired by Lewis Moore in 1864 for \$700. Moore sold Lot 4 to R.M., Walker, and W.D. Harshfield for \$685 in 1864. Moore may have been related to the Harshfields. Elizabeth Moore, who was possibly Lewis' daughter, married William Harshfield in 1824; alternatively, Lewis Moore and R.M. Harshfield could have been cousins of the same generation (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996).

When Greenwell sold Lot 5 to John W. Miller in 1856, the price was only \$40.00. In an 1859-1860 state business gazetteer, J.V. Froman is listed as proprietor of a steam-powered flour mill that was probably the one on Lot 5. J.W. Miller was listed in the same publication as a "ambrotypist", "daguerrian artist" and the town constable. Yet the 1860 federal census listed him as a miller. In November of 1860, he executed an agreement with R.M. Harshfield that directed Harshfield to install machinery in the flouring mill. Harshfield was to hire two workers to help him. The three were to work under the supervision of a millwright that John W. Miller provided. Miller seems to have been involved in several business enterprises and may have turned the actual operation of the mill over to J.V. Froman. By 1863, when R.M. Harshfield bought the property, the deed indicated that a flour mill was present. The Harshfields operated the mill until they sold it in 1880. A large, three-story building that was probably the mill is shown in the 1873 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers photograph of Pitts Point. Available documents are unclear as to the mill's continued operation after 1880. The two subsequent owners were nonresidents and the business was not mentioned in the 1883-1884 or 1896 business gazetteers. Pitts Point began to decline around the turn of the century and the flour mill may have ceased operation. By 1890, when Elmo Greenwell bought Lots 4 and 5, they cost only \$300.00. This low price is in stark contrast to the tract of land in Texas worth \$4000.00 that the Harshfields accepted in trade from Elisha S. Bell in 1880. The price of the lots continued to drop as they were transferred. Frank Kelly paid only \$50.00 for the lots in 1921.

Lot 6

Bailes Froman
to (1852) DB M:308
Dr. Thomas Horrell
[chain broken]
Zachiriah P. & Charlotte [Hoskins] Snellen
to (1863) DB P:302
Lewis Moore
to (unknown date)
Francis M. Hardy
to (1900) DB 34:191
Maggie Ridgway (with Lots 7-11)
to (1919) DB 47:334
L. Ryan
to (1920) DB 48:368
J.C. & L.L. Graham (assumed mortgage)
to (1922) DB 49:474
William Druin
to (1943) DB 65:247
U.S.A.

Lot 6 is another lot with a questionable deed history. Thomas Horrell purchased it, along with the adjacent riverbank along the Rolling Fork and Lot 23, across Main Street, for only \$25.00 in 1852. Horrell was a physician from Butler County who apparently lived and practiced in Pitts Point from the late 1850s to 1870s. The 1873 photograph of Pitts Point shows a two story building on Lot 6 that may have served as his office and/or residence. He moved to a rural property sometime before his death in 1876. He named his brother-in-law, W.G. Hays, as his executor. His will stated that he owned a house and lot and a lot adjacent to the Pitts Point Academy at his death.

However, further investigation revealed that Lot 6 was not among those mentioned in his will. Nor was a deed transfer by his executor found. His will implied that he had sold all his Pitts Point property except for the mentioned lots before his death. Lot 6 was not the only land in Pitts Point for which a conveyance from Horrell was not found. He also sold or donated land in Pitts Point to the Baptist Church, and the title to these lots is similarly unclear.

Z.P. Snellen, a mason and builder, owned the property prior to 1863 when he sold it to Lewis Moore for \$450. The substantial increase in price suggests that the building was present by the time of sale. Lot 6 was eventually acquired by F.M. Hardy who owned much of Pitts Point in the late 19th century and it was transferred as part of a larger parcel of lots from 1900.

Lots 7 and 8

Bailes Froman (for Abraham Froman)
to (1837) DB I:42
Joseph P. Custer
to (1837) DB I:41
William & Cornelius Fellows (mortgage)
This mortgage included Lots 7-11, 18-21, and 26
to (1846) DB L:38
David I. Johnson
to (1847) DB L:415
William H. & Richard Warren
to (1854) DB N:130
(1854) DB N:130
Lot 7 (with 20 and 21)
G.W. Hardy
to (date unknown)
to (1860) DB O:299
W.H. Holsclaw
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
B.F. Smith
to (1865) DB P:600
J.R.M. Roney
to
F.M. Hardy
(united lots 7 and 8)
to (1900) DB 34:141
Maggie M. Ridgway
to (1919) DB 47:224
L. Ryan (with Lot 7)

Lots 7 and 8 have a complicated deed history, having been sold together initially, then mortgaged with other adjacent and nearby lots, split and reunited in a bewildering series of transfers.

Joseph P. Custer acquired Lots 7 and 8 from Bailes Froman for only \$15.00 on October 31, 1837. However, on October 17th of the same year, Custer had mortgaged Lots 7-11, 18-21, 26 and 20 acres bordering town to William and Cornelius Fellows for \$620.20. The Fellows owned W. & C.F. & Co. in Louisville where they both resided (Otis 1970:32-33). Their purchase was probably for investment purposes only. This mortgage indicated that a house, a storehouse and stables stood on Lots 7 and 8. Custer may have delayed filing the deed of sale he received from Froman until after he took out a mortgage, using his land as collateral.

The mortgaged property was transferred ten years later to David Johnson in October of 1847 and to William H. and Richard Warren two months later. The Warrens probably split up their purchase. William Warren took Lots 8-11 and the 20 acre tract and sold it to Presley Slaughter in 1854 for \$450.00. Richard Warren must have retained Lot 7, 18-21 and 26. Thereafter, Lots 7 and 8 had separate deed histories until they were reunited under the ownership of J.R.M. Roney, who gave a "negro man worth \$700" to Henry Myers for Lot 8 and paid \$2200 for Lots 7 and 21. Myers was born in Prussia and was living in Atcher Precinct in Hardin County in 1870 (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996). Roney separated the lots by sale in 1865 but F.M. Hardy eventually acquired both Lots 7 and 8. Hardy's daughter, Maggie Ridgway, inherited or was transferred Lots 6-11 by 1900 and all of these lots transferred as a single parcel thenceforth.

Many of the lot owners were Pitts Point area residents who operated various businesses. Jeremiah V. Froman owned Lot 7 prior to 1860 when he sold it to W.H. Holsclaw, who with his partner, Mr. Gunsales, dealt in stoves and tinware. A later owner, J.R.M. Roney, may have been the same as "Hark Roney" listed as a chair manufacturer. The "R" in his name may be a mistake in the deeds. Other records indicate that Roney's middle name was Hercules, making Hark or Herk a logical nickname (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996). F.M. Hardy and G.W. Hardy operated a general store and speculated extensively in Pitts Point property.

Lots 9, 10 and 11

Bailes Froman	
to	(1837) <u>DB I:42</u>
Joseph P. Custer	
to	(1846) <u>DB L:38</u>
David I. Johnson	
(mortgage)	
to	(1847) <u>DB L:415</u>
William H. & Richard Warren	
to	(1854) <u>DB N:130</u>
Presley F. Slaughter	
to	(1856) <u>DB N:424</u>
Jeremiah V. Froman	
& Charles Greenwell	
to	(1857) <u>DB O:133</u>
Jeremiah V. Froman	
to	(1862) <u>DB O:131</u>
W.B. Cleveland & A.S. Shiveley	
[BREAK IN CHAIN]	

Joseph P. Custer owned Lots 9-11 from 1837 to 1846 when he transferred them to David I. Johnson. The lots were probably vacant in 1846 and possibly through much of their history. Johnson then added them to his adjacent lots he had acquired from Custer and Fellows. Thence, they were transferred as a group until 1862 when Jeremiah Froman sold Lots 9-11 and the adjacent riverbank to W.B. Cleveland and A.S. Shiveley. A sawmill was located on the riverbank part of this combined property. J.V. Froman was proprietor of this sawmill for several years. Cleveland and Shiveley's transfer of the lots was not found, but they may have sold Lot 11 to William Hibbs prior to 1871. F.M. Hardy eventually acquired and willed the lots to his daughter, Maggie M. Ridgway. His deed to his daughter for Lot 11 indicates that it was acquired from William Hibbs, who was F.M. Hardy's brother-in-law (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996). Hibbs sold the lot with a house on it to F.M. Hardy in 1871 for \$575 (Bullitt County Deed Book S:449). The remainder of the chain of title follows that of lots 7 and 8, beginning with Maggie Ridgway's transfer of title to L. Ryan in 1919.

Lot 12

Abraham Froman
to (1832) DB H:251
Rudolphus Lee
to (1837) DB H:448
Isaac R. Malin
to (1839) DB I:189
John Brewer
(includes Lot 17)
to (1851) DB M:168
John Masden
(includes Lot 17)
to (1851) DB N:132
Zachariah P. Snellen
(includes Lots 13 and 17)
to (1854) DB N:136
Robert Greenwell
(includes Lots 12 and 13)
to (1857) DB O:137
Owen & S.R. Goldsmith
(includes Lots 12 and 13)
to (1864) DB P:617
Thomas R. Horrell
(includes Lots 12,13, and part of 14)
(by W.G. Hays, Horrell's executor)
to (1876) WB I:202
B.F. Russell (at public auction)
to (1878) DB Z:496
F.M. Hardy
to (1885) DB Z:496
G.W. Hardy
to (1913) DB 45:289
J.C. & Mary E. Atcher

to (1942) DB 63:402
U.S.A.

Lot 12 initially sold for a mere \$7.00 when Rudolphus Lee bought it in 1832. He sold it five years later for only \$10.00 to Isaac Malin, then of Bullitt County. Malin may have improved the property because its price increased to \$25.00 when John Brewer of Hardin County bought it in 1839. By that time, Malin had moved to Breckinridge County. Brewer held the property until 1851 when he combined it with Lot 17 and sold both to John Masden for \$40.00. John Masden was the son-in-law of Rudolphus Lee, an earlier owner, by his marriage to Louisa Lee. Masden resold both lots the same year for \$57.00 to Zachiriah P. Snellen. Snellen was a mason and a builder. Snellen added Lot 13 and sold all three in 1854 for \$120.00. Thereafter Lot 12's fate was tied to Lot 13 and later part of 14, passing through numerous owners. One house, a storehouse and other buildings are mentioned as having stood on the combined tracts of Lots 12, 13 and part of 14. The deeds do not clarify exactly where the buildings stood.

Lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17

Bailes Froman			
to (1840) <u>DB I:284</u>			
John Brewer			
Lot 13	Lots 14-15	Lot 16	Lot 17
Francis X. Brewer	John Brewer	Brewer Heirs	John Brewer
to (1854) <u>DB N:132</u>	to (1851) <u>DB M:253</u>	to (1853) <u>DB M:493</u>	to (1851) <u>DB M:17</u>
Robert Greenwell	John L. Haman	Zach. P. Snellen	John Masden
	to (1854) Robert Greenwell		

John Brewer's purchase of Lots 13-17 cost him only \$50.00 in 1840, suggesting that the lots were vacant. He sold three of the lots before his death. Lots 14, 15 and 17 were all sold in the same year at an average price of \$20.00 per lot. The purchasers were related by blood or marriage. John L. Haman married Eliza Jane Greenwell in 1848. She and her brother, Robert, were the children of Anne and Raphael Greenwell. Brewer's heirs disposed of the remaining two lots for the same price in the case of Lot 13. Lot 16 sold for \$16.00. The remainder of Lots 13 and part of 14 is the same as for Lot 12 from Greenwell's 1857 transfer to the Goldsmiths. The part of Lot 14 not included in this chain of title was combined with an adjacent unnumbered lot, discussed later. Lots 15-17 were united at an unknown date by sale to J.R. Lee, and sold as follows:

J.R. Lee
to (1901) DB 34:638
Frank and Molly Hunt
to (1912) DB 35:397
G.W. Hardy
to (1913) DB 45:289
(by adverse possession)
J.C. & Mary E. Atcher
to (1942) DB 63:402

U.S.A.

The lots sold for only \$50.00 in 1901 and the deed did not mention specifically if a building was present. These lots may never have been developed.

Lots 18, 19, 20 and 21

These lots were collectively owned by Joseph P. Custer and were part of a mortgage executed to William and Cornelius Fellows (also spelled Fellowes). The earliest filed deed found for these lots was in 1847 when Custer and Fellows sold them to David I. Johnson who sold them to William H. and Richard Warren in the same year (see Lots 7-11). At this point, the chain of title for Lots 18 and 19 unites, as does that of Lots 20 and 21.

Lots 18 and 19

(by Warren)
to (1854) DB N:131
Thomas Horrell
to (1862) DB P:366
William Greenwell
to (1888)
H.J. Greenwell
to
J.R. Lee
to (1902) DB 34:606
Malinda Hardy
(via lawsuit) to (1908) DB 41:335
P.G. Thomas
to (1911) DB 44:48
Thomas E. Craig
to (1913) DB 46:497

Lots 20 and 21

(by Warren)
to (1854) DB N:130
G.W. Hardy
to (1857) DB O:138
J.V. Froman
to (1860)
W.H. Holsclaw

[BREAK IN CHAIN]

B.F. Smith
to (1865) DB P:600
J.R.M. Roney
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
F.M. Hardy
to (1886) DB 26:25
G.W. Hardy
to (1913) DB 45:289

John C. Atcher
to (1920) DB 48:396

R.R. Froman

to

Froman Heirs

to (1939) DB 59:488

William Druin

to (1942) DB 65:247

U.S.A.

Lots 18 and 19 were purchased by Thomas Horrell for \$45.00 in 1854, and resold for \$110.00 in 1862. Town lots brought fairly high prices in the 1860s. The higher 1862 purchase price of lots 18 and 19 may indicate that one or more buildings were present or, that town lots were simply in greater demand. William Greenwell probably sold or willed the lots to H.J. Greenwell who sold them to J.R. Lee. The Lees received \$190.00 in 1902 when they sold the lots to Malinda Hardy. Malinda Hardy was married to F.M. Hardy. She died intestate on August 29, 1904, leaving lots 18

and 19 to her numerous heirs. The heirs sued to sell the land which was described as containing a house that had been damaged by water. The house and lot sold for \$150.00 as a result of the court judgment. The Thomases sold the property to the Craigs at a slightly higher price of \$175.00 but the price decreased to \$125.00 when J.C. Atcher purchased them.

When the Warrens sold Lots 20 and 21 to G.W. Hardy (along with Lot 7), the deed specified that Lots 20 and 21 were worth \$20.00 each. They were probably vacant at that time (1854). By contrast, Lot 7 was valued at \$110.00. Three years later, Hardy sold the same three lots for \$600.00, a fourfold increase in value. J.V. Froman immediately resold the lots to W.H. Holsclaw, who sold stoves and tinware, for the same price. Within five years, the lots sold again when B.F. Smith received \$2200.00 in notes from J.R.M. Roney. This substantial increase in price may indicate that significant improvements had been made on the lots. Record of Roney's sale of the lots was not located. By 1886, when F.M. Hardy sold the lots to his son, G.W. Hardy, they were included with two other tracts. In 1913, G.W. Hardy's deed to J.C. Atcher specified that Lots 20 and 21 contained one crib and hog house, and a blacksmith shop. Atcher combined Lots 18, 19, 20 and 21 and sold them all for \$450.00 in 1920 to R.R. Froman. R.R. Froman transferred the property to Rhoda D. Froman for \$374.63 to settle another suit in Hardin Circuit Court (Case File 6790). The lots stayed in the Froman family until 1939 when William Druin bought them.

Lot 22

Abraham Froman
to (1835) DB H:250
Nancy Froman
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Thomas R. Horrell
to (1855) DB N:272
Trustees, United Baptist Church
to (date unknown)
C.J. Bolton,
Severns Valley Southern Baptist Association
to (1923)
(by unrecorded deed)
J.C. & Mary E. Atcher
to (1945) DB 68:121
U.S.A.

Lot 22 proved very difficult to trace. Thomas Horrell acquired the lot at some point prior to 1865 but no deed transferring the property to him was found. He sold the lot to the Trustees of the United Baptist Church who may have been part of the Severns Valley Association of the Southern Baptist Convention. The Baptist Church remained a viable institution until sometime before 1923 when the local fieldworker, C.J. Bolton, authorized its sale to the Atchers. However, a deed was never filed. The church may have stood on this lot or the adjoining Lot 23 when Thomas Horrell bought it in 1852. Lot 22 may have been considered part of this sale or inadvertently omitted from the deed description. Nevertheless, both lots were part of the Baptist Church yard for a time. Thomas Horrell was apparently a supporter of the Baptist Church. He was impressed enough with the operation of their orphanage (probably in Louisville) that he suggested that his minor children might be sent there in the event of his death, to be properly educated and taught a trade (Bullitt

County Will Book J:11-12). His wife, Letitia, predeceased him, and his young children were reared by their aunt, Miss Sally Miller.

Lot 23

Bailes Froman
to (1852) DB M:308
Thomas R. Horrell
to (unknown date)
Trustees, Baptist Church
to (1867) DB Q:536
Lewis Moore
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
J.C. & Mary E. Atcher
to (1942) DB 63:437
U.S.A.

As noted for Lot 22, Lot 23 was sold by Thomas Horrell to the Baptist Church. It is probable that the two lots sold as one. In 1867, the Baptist Church Trustees split Lot 23 and sold half to Lewis Moore. The deed is somewhat unclear but the half-lot Moore acquired probably did not contain the church. From this point, the chain of title is broken. John C. Atcher sold the lot to the United States of America in 1942, but no deed was found that indicated how he acquired it.

Lot 24

No early deed transfers were located for this lot. A town plat in the C. C. Carroll Collection indicated a William Reasoner on this lot but no deed was found that indicated a sale by Froman to him. Frank and Flodie Kelly owned this lot along with Lot 25 in 1921 when they sold to J.C. and Mary E. Atcher (see Lot 25).

Lots 25 and 26

Lot 25	Abraham Froman	Lot 26
to (1832) <u>DB G:473</u>		to (1837) <u>DB I:20</u>
Henry Lee, Jr.		Basil L. Simmons
[BREAK IN CHAIN]		to (1837) <u>DB I:29</u>
		Joseph P. Custer
		(mortgaged to William
		Fellows)
		to (1847) <u>DB L:38</u>
		David I. Johnson
		to (1847) <u>DB L:415</u>
		William H. & Richard Warren
		to (1853) <u>DB N:128</u>
		John Greenwell
		[BREAK IN CHAIN]
		to (probably via William Dawson's estate)

James B. Dawson et al.
to (1903) DB 39:167
R.L. Dawson et al.
to (1912) DB 44:285
Frank & Flodie Kelly
to (1921) DB 49:624
J.C. & Mary E. Atcher
to (1942) DB 63:437
U.S.A.

Lot 25 was first sold to Henry Lee, Jr. for \$16.75 in 1832. Lee's subsequent sale was not located and the next identified transaction is from James B. and Sarah Dawson, Charles J. and Kate Dawson and Lee and Mary Agness Dawson who sold Lots 25 and 26 to Robert L. and Susan C. Dawson in 1903. This sale probably was part of the settlement of William Dawson's estate. William Dawson married Margaret Lee in 1838; she was probably related to Henry Lee. Henry Lee's daughter, Sarah Ann, married William Greenwell in 1853; she may have inherited Lot 25 from her father. William and John Greenwell may have combined the lots for transfer to their kinsman by marriage, William Dawson.

The deed executed by Dawson's heirs was not recorded until 1907. The purchase price was \$222.50 and the deed specified that one of the lots contained a house and outbuilding. By 1912, when Frank and Flodie Kelly bought the lots for only \$75.00, the deed indicated that the lots were both vacant.

The Dawson family owned quite a considerable amount of property in and around Pitts Point. The patriarch of the Dawson family was William Dawson, born in 1818, who was a member of the Orphan Brigade during the Civil War (Darnell 1993). He had a large family of at least ten children, seven of whom survived to adulthood. William Dawson died in 1895, leaving as heirs, his wife Margaret Ann, five sons and two daughters. Dawson left a will, but unfortunately did not list his landholdings (Bullitt County Will Book J: 198-199). His wife received the farm on which they lived for her lifetime with son Frank Lee Dawson as residual legatee. Some money bequests were outlined but the bulk of the property was to be equally divided between the seven surviving children. The family apparently did not have an inventory made of William's assets but simply split up the estate among themselves. Many of the deeds arising from the estate settlement failed to report any previous transaction. William Dawson's land purchases were checked individually but none mentioned Lots 25 and 26.

The next known deed transfer for Lot 26 is from James B. Dawson et al. to R.L. Dawson in 1903, where it was united with Lot 25, and transferred with that lot from that point on to 1942.

Lots 27 and 28

Lot 27
Abraham Froman
to (1832) DB H:31
Richard Deets
to (1853) DB N:109

Lot 28
Abraham Froman
to (1835) DB H:224
Jacob Swank
to (1851) DB M:222
William Dawson

to (1854) DB N:136
John W. Miller
to (1868) DB P:330
F. M. Hardy
to (date unknown)
Karl Hardy
to (1912) Hardin DB 61:618
Giles Kelly
to (1920) DB 48:174
Frank & Flodie Kelly
to (1921) DB 49:624
J.C. & Mary E. Atcher
to (1942) DB 63:437
U.S.A.

Lots 27 and 28 were sold initially to different men for \$35.00 each. Of the original 28 lots platted in Pitts Point, four were sold for \$35.00 or more while fifteen were priced from \$7.00 to approximately \$16.75 (the remainder being undeterminable). The higher priced lots are located close to the river confluence area and may have been considered more desirable real estate because of the river travel.

Despite the relatively high price of the first sale of the lot, the price dropped in the next sale. Deets sold Lot 27 for \$25.00 to John W. Miller in a transaction that was recorded on June 22, 1864. The price of Lot 28 dropped to \$12.00 when William Dawson bought it from Jacob and Mary M. Swank (then living in Missouri) in 1851. John W. Miller bought Lot 28 in 1854 for \$25.00. The fluctuation in price may be more related to the need of the seller to dispose of the property than its actual value. The Swanks, selling Lot 28 from Missouri, may have simply taken a loss or needed the money. In any event, William Dawson made a considerable profit on his part.

John W. Miller kept the two lots until 1860 when he and his wife, Rosan Hardy Miller, sold both lots to Richard and Walter Harshfield for \$1025.00. This was a considerable sum and much higher than any previous price the lots had brought. The Harshfields were involved with Miller's flour mill on Lot 5. In 1860, R.M. Harshfield signed an agreement to install machinery in the flour mill on Lot 5. Lots 27 and 28 may have been involved in the flour mill operation somehow.

The lots must have reverted or been transferred back to John W. Miller since in 1868, he sold both lots to F.M. Hardy for \$800.00. Karl Hardy seems to have acquired the lots from F.M. Hardy, possibly as part of his inheritance as one of F.M. Hardy's sons. The lots were conveyed to Giles Kelly who kept them for a few years, then sold them to Frank Kelly along with other Pitts Point property for \$1.00 and "other valuable considerations". The Kellys sold the lots to the Atchers the next year for \$300.00. None of the deeds mentioned any buildings.

The remaining lots numbered 29-87 were all part of a later addition sold by Jeremiah V. Froman.

Lots 29 and 30

Jeremiah V. Froman

to (1874) DB T:522
Westley Phelps
to (1898) DB 29:483
F.W. Miller & Elmo Greenwell
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Robert L. Dawson
to (1919) DB 48:503
Lee Dawson
to (1942) DB 63:400
U.S.A.

Lots 29 and 30 were first sold on January 21, 1874 along with Lots 61-73 for \$300.00 at an average price of \$20.00 each. The deed to Westley Phelps mentions that buildings were present on Lots 29 and 30. One small building "standing off to itself" was excepted from the deed as it had been sold by J.V. Froman to J.J. Greenwell. Two years prior to this conveyance, J.V. Froman had executed a mortgage with Westley Phelps in which Froman bought two lots and a carding machine at a value of \$628.20 and mortgaged the machinery back to Phelps as security for the debt (Bullitt County Deed Book T:523). This mortgage was paid off the day after Froman conveyed Lots 29, 30 and 61-73 to Phelps. However, the two lots containing the carding machinery were not indicated by number. Another earlier deed (September 30, 1869) made reference to a transaction on December 28, 1865 in which Froman had deeded two lots on which a carding machine was erected to Augustin and Margaret Davis (Bullitt County Deed Book S:535). The Davises failed to pay the purchase price so Froman repossessed the lots and sold them to Dr. Joseph O. Cosby, Sr. for \$700.00. Dr. Cosby probably was living in Garnettsville in Meade County at this time (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996). However, it was not determined how Froman regained the lots and machinery to mortgage them to Phelps.

Lot 31

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1864) DB P:434
James Waller Hopkins
to (1867) DB Q:537
Walter Carlisle
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
B.F. Greenwell
(by Sheriff for tax debt)
to (1904) DB 38:125
Tom Kerr
to (1907) DB 39:11
George & Stonewall Keith
to (1907) DB 39:12
William & Mary Keith
to (1912) DB 48:502
R.L. Dawson
to (1919)
Lee Dawson
to (1942)

U.S.A.

The initial sale of Lot 31 included Lot 41 and its cost was \$300.00. Hopkins was residing in Nelson County at the time of sale. Even for the 1860s, the purchase price for these lots was rather high. A few years later, Walter Carlisle purchased the property for \$350.00. However, neither of these deeds specified any buildings. Walter Carlisle is listed as a magistrate in the 1870 federal census. Carlisle's sale of the lot was not found; however, B.F. Greenwell apparently acquired Lot 31 then failed to pay taxes on it from 1898-1900. The Sheriff sold the lot for the tax due (\$10.97) to Tom Kerr in 1904. The property passed in quick succession to George and Stonewall Keith who conveyed it and the house on it in a "love and affection" deed to William and Mary Keith. The Keith family sold the house and lot to R.L. Dawson for \$65.00. The house and lot became part of the large landholdings of the Dawson family, transferring along with other property to Lee Dawson who sold all his Pitts Point holdings to the U.S. government in 1942.

Lot 32

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1861) DB P:77
A.S. Shiveley
to (1862)
Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1862) DB O:132
J.H. Hardy
to (1865) DB O:10
William M. Hibbs
to (1867) DB O:462
J.R.M. Roney
to (1867) DB O:580
Jerry Stewart
[BREAK IN CHAIN]

A.S. Shiveley, listed as a merchant in the 1860 federal Census, bought Lot 32 for \$40.00 in 1861. He traded the lot on March 15, 1862 to James H. and Lorena Hardy for Lots 42 and 43 in a transaction valued at \$700.00. Lot 32 had a house on it at the time of the trade; however, three days later, J.H. Hardy paid \$40.00 to J.V. Froman for the lot, possibly to pay off A.S. Shiveley's debt. Hardy then sold Lot 32 and its house to William M. Hibbs in 1865 for \$400.00, a tenfold increase over the previous price only a few years before. Roney acquired the lot in 1867 in trade in which Hibbs took Lots 51 and 52. Roney then traded Lot 32 to Jerry Stewart for Lots 80 and 81. At this point, the chain of title breaks.

The remainder of the chain of title for Lot 32 is the same as Lot 31, beginning with the William Keith et al. transfer to R.L. Dawson in 1912.

Lot 33

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1860) DB O:677
Owen & Samuel R. Goldsmith

[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Thomas R. Horrell
to (1866) DB Q:392
Patrick Lavall
to (date unknown)
William Dawson
(by heirs)
to (1919)
Lee Dawson
to (1942)
U.S.A.

The Goldsmiths were Pitts Point merchants who paid \$35.00 for Lot 33 in 1860. As rather frequently happened with the Goldsmiths, no conveyance to the next known owner, Dr. Thomas R. Horrell, was located. However, since Horrell sold the lot in 1866 for \$38.00, he probably had acquired it from the Goldsmiths. The purchaser was Patrick Lavall who is probably the same man as Patrick Joseph Lavialle, listed as the Roman Catholic Bishop of Louisville in 1866 in deeds pertaining to the Catholic Church in Pitts Point. The property passed to William Dawson in what appears to be an unrecorded transaction (or possibly one recorded in a county other than Bullitt). William Dawson was a member of the Catholic Church in Pitts Point. The church may have used the property for some religious purpose.

Lee Dawson received the property through the complicated land swapping activities of his brothers in 1919, and kept the property until the federal government acquisition.

Lot 34

[Earliest conveyance from Jeremiah V. Froman not found]
Owen & Samuel R. Goldsmith
to (1864) DB P:617
Thomas R. Horrell
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Lee Dawson
to (1942) DB 63:400
U.S.A.

The chain of title was plagued by large gaps between known owners. Again, the Goldsmiths, Dr. Horrell and the Dawson family were involved with this lot. These individuals appear to have been rather inconsistent about filing their deeds. Horrell bought Lots 12, 13 and 34 in a single conveyance for \$500.00. One or more of the lots probably had some improvements to have brought this price. However, nothing is known of Horrell's use or disposal of Lot 34. When Lee Dawson sold the lot to the United States government, no prior deed mentioned included Lot 34.

Lot 35

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1866) DB P:78
Cephus Hem (or Hern)
[BREAK IN CHAIN]

William Druin
to (1942)
U.S.A.

As with Lot 34, large gaps in the chain of title were encountered for Lot 35. Cephus Hem (or Hern) is listed as the purchaser of the property in a deed filed in 1866; however, a gravestone (bearing a Masonic symbol) for a Cephas Hern indicates that he died in 1862 (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996). The Hern family lived in Hardin County. William Druin sold the lot to the federal government but his deed did not indicate how he acquired the property.

Lots 36-38

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1866) DB Q:33
Gerard Briscoe
to (1866) DB Q:12
Benjamin F. Smith
to (1866) Deed not found
John T. Bogard
to (1866) DB Q:11; Q:63
William & Nancy Hibbs

Lot 36	Lot 37	Lot 38
William Greenwell owned lot in 1893	G.W. Hardy to (1889) <u>DB 89:151</u> F.W. Miller to (1890) <u>Circuit Ct. File 459</u>	J.F. Combs, Commr. for Dr. Thomas E. Craig to (1916) <u>DB 45:373</u> Frank Kelly
S.A. & Lydia Hornbeck to (1896) <u>DB 41:482</u> C.E. Hardy to (1909) <u>DB 41:484</u> K.V. Hardy (by Commissioner) to (1914) <u>DB 46:496</u> Mary Atcher	William Greenwell Hrs. to (1893) G.W. Hardy to (1894) Josie Howlett to (date unknown) William Druin to (1942) U.S.A.	Remainder of the chain of title is the same as lot 36, from the Craig to Kelly transfer
[BREAK IN CHAIN]		
J.F. Combs, Commr. for Dr. Thomas E. Craig to (1916) <u>DB 45:373</u> Frank Kelly to (1921) <u>DB 48:112</u> Octavia Crews to (1921) <u>DB 48:517</u> William F. Simpson to (1921) <u>DB 48:518</u> H.E. Brown to (1929) <u>DB 53:359</u>		

B.H. Miller
to (1931) DB 54:424
Henderson & Hardy Co.
to (1931) DB 54:426
William Druin
to (1943) DB 65:247
U.S.A.

These three lots have a complicated title history. Sold initially as a single parcel, J.V. Froman traded the lots plus cash for farmland for a total value of \$1000.00. Briscoe then sold the lots as a single parcel to his father-in-law, Benjamin F. Smith, for \$1000.00. This transaction probably involved a mortgage of some kind. Although the details are unclear and a deed was not found, Smith may have sold all three lots to John T. Bogard, retaining a mortgage for payment. In 1866, John T. Bogard mortgaged Lot 37 to William Hibbs (also spelled Hobbs) for part payment of the balance owed to Benjamin F. Smith for the three lots. If the mortgage was not paid off, Hibbs was to receive Lot 37 (Bullitt County Deed Book Q: 63).

Also in 1866, Bogard sold Lots 36 and 38 to Nancy and William Hibbs for \$1100.00 outright. Hibbs' disposal of the property was not determined.

At the next point where the title history can be determined, Lot 37 had been separated from Lots 36 and 38. A court case in Bullitt County explains that G.W. Hardy brought suit against the heirs of William Greenwell Sr. because of a lien Hardy held on the house and Lot 37. The Greenwell heirs included a grandson named Virgil Hibbs, whose mother was deceased. She may have been Nancy Hibbs, who was married to William.

According to the suit, F.W. Miller conveyed the house and Lot 37 in 1890 to William Greenwell Sr. for two promissory notes valued at \$68.90 and \$63.60. Miller then transferred the notes to G.W. Hardy. William Greenwell Sr. died, leaving the unpaid notes as a debt against his estate. G.W. Hardy sued and the court awarded him the house and lot. Hardy then transferred it to Josie Howlett for \$140.00. Josie Howlett was the widow of James F. Howlett who died in 1893. Josie died in 1895 and left no living heirs (her three children had died in infancy). If she did not sell Lot 37 before she died, it may have been part of her estate settlement. William Druin may have acquired it through public auction although no deed was found as proof.

The title history of Lots 36 and 38 appears to be related although there are gaps for these lots as well. William Greenwell owned Lot 36 in 1893 and may also have owned Lot 38, given his involvement with Lot 37.

Greenwell may have sold Lot 36 to the Hornbecks who sold it to C.E. Hardy along with Lot 41 for \$30.00. Lot 38 was not included in this deed. K.V. Hardy acquired the lot in 1909, probably by assuming a debt since the purchase price was \$1.00 and other considerations. In 1912, K.V. Hardy's heirs were sued by Frank Dawson for a debt of \$96.00 plus interest, and \$11.95 in court costs, resulting in an execution that ordered the public auction of seven lots, including Lot 36. James Roney paid the purchase price and interest of \$51.50 and assigned the land to Mary Atcher.

At this point, the chain of title breaks. Dr. Thomas E. Craig must have acquired both Lots 36 and 38 sometime between 1914 and 1916. The commissioner's deed may have been issued to

settle Thomas Craig's estate or as a result of a lawsuit. Thereafter, the title history of Lots 36 and 38 is the same. The two lots passed rapidly through several owners' hands, generally as a mortgage assumption.

Lots 39-40

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1866) DB Q:361
William H. Froman
to (1874)
Nancy Adams
to (1874) DB U:275
George W. Adams
to (1874) DB U:433
Amanda Hatfield
to
George Adams
to (1874) DB U:276
Voldine Troutwine
to (inheritance)
Louisa Krodel
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
William Druin
to (1942)
U.S.A.

Lots 39 and 40 were sold together with a house present for \$350.00 by J.V. Froman to William H. Froman. Nancy Adams acquired the property in August of 1874. On the same day, George and Sarah Adams paid Amanda Hatfield \$275.00 plus a house and Lots 78 and 79 for Lots 39 and 40. The origin of Hatfield's interest in the property was not discovered. Nancy Adams signed the tracts over to George Adams in a "love and affection" conveyance a few months later. Two days after that conveyance, George and Sarah Adams traded the house and two lots to Voldine Troutwine for rural property.

The lots remained in the Troutwine family and were inherited by Louisa K. Troutwine Krodel. Krodel's disposal of the lots was not found. The deed referred to as a prior conveyance for these lots in the Druin deed to the federal government did not include Lots 39 and 40; however, the 1942 deed combined these lots with Lots 37 and 38 and referred to an "unrecorded plat of said town". One may conclude from this reference that lots that were sold together for many years eventually were lumped under one lot number or otherwise became perceived as a single tract.

Lot 41

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1864) DB P:434
James S. Hopkins
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
S.A. & Lydia Hornbeck
to (1896) DB 41:482

C.E. Hardy
to (1909) DB 41:484
K.V. Hardy
(to settle suit)
to (1912)
Peter Muir, Commr.
to (1914) DB 46:496
Mary & John Atcher
to (1943) DB 65:161
U.S.A.

Lot 41 was sold with Lot 31 for \$75.00 to James S. Hopkins who was a resident of Nelson County. Hopkins' sale of the lot was not found. Lot 41 was acquired by the Hornbecks prior to 1896, then sold with Lot 36 to C.E. Hardy. It was dispersed again through a lawsuit to the Atchers.

Lots 42-43

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1860) DB O:696
James H. Hardy
to (1862) DB O:132
A.S. Shiveley
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Thomas R. Horrell
to (1864) DB P:496
William Magruder
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
W.B. Gwynn
to (1892)
C.E. Hardy

J.V. Froman apparently first sold Lots 42 and 43 to G.W. Hardy who assigned the land to James H. Hardy under whose name the deed was filed. The price was \$125.00. A.S. Shiveley traded a house and Lot 32 for Lots 42 and 43 at a value of \$700.00. Shiveley may have sold the property to Thomas Horrell although no deed was found. Horrell's sale to Magruder brought \$650.00. A lapse in title occurs until 1892 when W.B. Gwynn sold the lots to C.E. Hardy for \$500.00. They then were conveyed along with other Hardy properties, eventually becoming the property of John and Mary Atcher, one of the last major property holders in Pitts Point prior to federal acquisition.

Lot 44

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1865) DB Q:5
J.F. Collings
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Lot attributed to Mr. John Muss in DB 33:300
G.W. Hardy

to (1913) DB 44:167
Thomas & Mollie Hill
to (1942) DB 63:267
U.S.A.

When J.V. Froman sold Lot 44 to J.F. Collings, a house stood on the property. The purchase price was \$300.00. Title histories for adjacent lots made reference to a Mr. John Muss on Lot 44 in 1899 but no chain of title was determined between Collings and Muss. The lots became the property of G.W. Hardy by an undetermined means. The many and confusing land arrangements of G.W. Hardy and his family have proved very difficult to trace. It is possible that, as town lots rapidly devalued during the last quarter of the 19th century, they were acquired by men like G.W. Hardy, William Dawson and others simply by paying taxes on them for a sufficient time until ownership legally transferred by adverse possession.

Lots 45-47

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1860) DB O:699
Mildred Chaddis
(by will)
to (1865)
G.D. Alsop
to (1875) DB V:156
L.J. Troutman
to (1885) DB Z:305-306
George W. Adams
to (1890) DB 28:115
Cora May Adams et al.
(excludes Lot 47)
to (1893) DB 30:329
C.A. Kelly
to (1894) DB 31:311
Thomas Cowley
(mentions Joseph B. Dawson on Lot 47)
to (1899) DB 33:300
G.W. Hardy
to (1913) DB 44:167
Thomas & Mollie Hill
(includes Lot 47)
to (1942) DB 63:267
U.S.A.

The chain of title for Lots 45-47, while more complete than others in this section of town, epitomizes what appears to be the rather rapid decline of land values in Pitts Point, the high turnover in properties, and the transfer of multiple lots in one conveyance. J.V. Froman sold Lots 45-47 for \$125.00 to Mildred Chaddis, the wife of William Chaddis. In 1850, Mildred Chaddis was living with the Levi Joseph Troutman household. Mrs. Troutman might have been Mildred's sister. William Chaddis is listed as a blacksmith who owned real estate valued at \$120.00 in the 1860 federal

census and as a surveyor in a state business gazetteer for the same year. Mildred Chaddis died in 1865 (McDowell 1975:18) and the property passed to her heirs who each held a divided interest. G.D. Alsop appears to have been one of the heirs (possibly a brother-in-law) as was Thomas Cowley and L.J. Troutman. L.J. Troutman paid the balance of the purchase price still due J.V. Froman and also paid taxes on the lots for many years. The Alsops conveyed the property to Troutman essentially by relinquishing their interest. The lots sold to George W. Adams for \$50.00 who then sold the land to his daughter, Cora May Adams, for \$150.00. C.A. Kelly's purchase in 1893 for \$200.00 included only Lots 45 and 46, on which stood two houses. Lot 47 was occupied or owned by Joseph B. Dawson, according to this and a succeeding deed. No conveyance to Joseph B. Dawson was found. C.A. Kelly sold Lots 45 and 46 and one house to Thomas Cowley for \$75.00. The designation of only one house is probably a mistake. However, the drastic decrease in price over just a year's time suggests that there may have been serious damage to the house that greatly decreased the value of the property. Thomas Cowley sold the property, again with two houses designated, for \$40.00 to G.W. Hardy who had acquired Lot 47 and reunited the three lots for sale to Thomas and Mollie Hill in 1913.

Thomas and Mollie Hill were an African-American couple who had lived and worked on the Daugherty farm in "The Flats" south of Pitts Point (Kempf 1996). They retired to Pitts Point where they owned two homes, presumably the houses on these lots. One was a clapboarded log cabin and the other was a small two-story frame house; the couple moved from one to the other during the summer and winter. Tom made extra income by lending money at interest and doing odd jobs while his wife occasionally served as a midwife. Kempf (1996) includes a photograph of Tom Hill with a thoroughbred horse; he may also have been a trainer or involved in breeding horses. The Hills also owned the lots across the street, but Lots 45-47 were probably where they lived since there were two houses standing next to each other here.

Lots 48-50

Early deed histories of these lots are not known.

Lee Dawson
to (1942) DB 63:468
U.S.A.

Lots 51-52

Lot 51
to (1867) DB Q:445

Jeremiah V. Froman
Lot 52
to (1866) DB Q:414
J.R.M. Roney
to (1867) DB Q:462
William M. & Susan Hibbs
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1871) DB T:68
William Snellen
to (date unknown)
Charlotte Snellen

to (1896) DB 34:139
C.E. Hardy
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Lee Dawson
to (1942) DB 63:468
U.S.A.

J.V. Froman's sale of Lots 51 and 52 to J.R.M. Roney was accomplished in two separate conveyances, over a period of less than three months. Roney first purchased Lot 52 for \$50.00 in 1866. The purchase price also included a horse, saddle and bridle. He subsequently purchased Lot 51 on which stood a house for \$60.00 early in 1867.

About two weeks after Roney bought Lot 51, he traded both lots and the house to William and Susan Hibbs for Lot 32, valued at \$610.00. The Hibbs apparently disposed of the property, although no conveyance was found, and J.V. Froman regained ownership of both lots and traded them to William Snellen for Lot 87. William Snellen was the son of Zachariah P. Snellen who was a mason and builder in the Pitts Point area (Hawes 1859). Zachariah's surname was originally Snellenberger and is indicated as such on his marriage certificate. He married Charlotte Hoskins in 1836. William is listed in the 1850 federal census as a 10-year-old boy, living with Zack and Charlotta Snellen, and their seven other children. The family is listed in 1880 but the wife's name is indicated as "S." McDowell (1975:32) lists two individuals, Dennie, born in 1869, and Zachiriah, born in 1856, as the children of Zack and S. Snellen. The "S" is probably meant to refer to Charlotte, misspelled as Sharlotte, since no second marriage was found for Zachariah Snellen. The next deed conveyance for Lots 51 and 52 lists the grantor as Charlotte Snellen who sold the property to C.E. Hardy for \$5.00. This Charlotte could be William's mother.

Hardy's disposal of the lots was not determined. They eventually became the property of Lee Dawson who sold them to the federal government.

Lots 53-56

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1867) DB Q:536
John Law Lee
to (1908) DB 39:564
(excluded Lot 56)
W.B. & Lizzie Gwynn
to (1908) DB 41:483
C.E. Hardy
to (1909) DB 41:485
K.V. Hardy
(sold at auction to settle suit)
to
Peter Muir, commr.
to (1914) DB 46:496
John & Mary Atcher
to (1942) DB 65:161
U.S.A.

John Law Lee purchased the four lots for \$240.00. He apparently retained ownership of at least three of them (Lots 53-55) until after he moved to Missouri. In February of 1908, he conveyed Lots 53-55 to W.B. Gwynn of Hardin for a mere \$30.00. The deed indicated that the lots derived from J.V. Froman, but there was no mention of Lot 56. Thenceforth, all of the succeeding conveyances up to federal acquisition mentioned only Lots 53-55. W.B. Gwynn conveyed the same property for the same price the next month to Charles E. Hardy of Hardin County, referring to the conveyance by John Law Lee as a "deed of recourse". The following year, K.V. Hardy received title to the lots and other Pitts Point property for \$1.00 and other considerations. In 1912, K.V. Hardy was sued by Frank Dawson and was forced to sell the lots. James Roney bought them at public auction and assigned the purchase to Mary Atcher. When the Atchers sold the lots to the federal government, Lot 56 had been added to the parcel but the prior deed referenced only Lots 53-55. The reason for this discrepancy was not determined.

Lots 57-60

The earliest deed history for these lots is not known.

M.N. Webster
to (1913) DB 44:338
Sophie & J.L. Moser
to (1942) DB 63:298
U.S.A.

Lots 61-73

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1874) DB T:522
Westley Phelps
to (1898) DB 29:483
F.W. Miller & Elmo Greenwell
to deed not found
J.B. Dawson and others
to (1903)
Robert L. Dawson
to (1919) DB 48:503
Lee & Dona Dawson
to (1942) DB 63:400
U.S.A.

Westley Phelps bought these lots along with Lots 29 and 30 for \$300.00. He sold the same property, as well as Lots 82 and 83 to Miller and Greenwell for \$125.00 24 years later. Miller and Greenwell's disposal of the property was not found in a filed deed; however, the Dawson family acquired the property next and it remained in their family, passing among the siblings, until the United States government purchased it. It was not determined if the lots were ever improved with the construction of buildings.

Lots 74-77

No early deeds for these lots were found.

Peter Joseph Lavialle, Bishop of Louisville
to (1866)
Right Reverend John A. Floersch
Bishop of Louisville
to (1943) DB 64:540
U.S.A.

These lots contained the Catholic cemetery and possibly the church building in Pitts Point. The church was named St. Margaret of Cortona. St. Margaret of Cortona was a Franciscan penitent, born in Tuscany around A.D. 1247. She had an unhappy childhood, was seduced by a knight of Montepulciano, lived with him as his mistress and bore him a son. After the knight's violent death at the hands of unknown assassins, Margaret returned to her father's house with her son, asking for forgiveness, but was turned away by her father at the instigation of her stepmother. She appealed to the Franciscan friars, found a home with two women and began a life of public penance, "somewhat dramatically manifested" by undertaking mortifications of the flesh that included self-mutilation, a starvation diet, little sleep, wearing a hair shirt, etc. (Farmer 1982: 261). She was admitted to the Franciscan order and devoted herself to nursing the poor. She became known for converting sinners and for miraculous cures. As decidedly one of the lesser saints, it is curious that she should be chosen as the patron saint of a small church in Bullitt County, particularly since other Catholic churches in the area were generally named after male saints who were much better known.

The deed to the federal government indicates that the property was conveyed in 1866 to Bishop Lavialle (also spelled Levalve or Levalle in other deeds), but the deed book and page reference is not filled in. A search of the deed indexes did not uncover a deed for these lots. According to Father John A. Lyons (1977), Catholics settled in the locality of Pitts Point and Bullitt County in the early 1800s and were ministered by priests from St. Thomas Seminary in Nelson County. The first resident priest at St. Patrick Church in Stithton took charge of overseeing the Pitts Point area. Later the priest at St. Clare Church in Colesburg assumed these duties. In 1871, Rev. John A. Barrett of St. Martin of Tours Church in Flaherty erected a small frame church and dedicated it under the convocation of St. Margaret of Cortona. A photograph taken by Richard Briggs and included in Kempf (1996) shows a partially collapsed one story frame structure with a bell tower.

A register of church members was begun by Reverend Stephen A. Holleran in 1888 and continued through 1893, the last year by his successor, Reverend Edward J. Hart. This register indicates that the Dawson family were active church members. The cemetery stones includes the names of the following families: Greenwell, Viers, Wise, Howlett, French, Huffman, Ryan, Dawson, Hibbs, Meunier, Pearl, Quick, Thurman, Bohanon, Laswell (or Caswell), Reesor, McCullum, Mattingly and Straney. As might be expected in a Catholic congregation, these families intermarried. The Ryans were related to the French, Wise and Dawson families. The Meuniers and Pearls were also linked by marriage. Marriage ties are also found between the Huffmans and the French, Howlett and Wise families. The Bohannon and Wise families intermarried as well (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996). The earliest death date recorded for this cemetery is 1872, the next year after the church was reportedly built by Father Barrett.

Lots 78-79

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1860) DB P:379
Nicholas L. Gaban
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Benjamin A. Carrico
to (1871) DB S:307
George W. Adams
to (1874) DB U:433
Amanda Hatfield
to (1909) DB 41:243
(by Sheriff)
K.V. Hardy
to (1910) DB 42:441
Joseph L. Moser
to (1913) DB 44:330
N.M. Webster
to (1913) DB 44:338
Joseph L. Moser
to (1942) DB 63:298
U.S.A.

N.L. Gaban purchased Lots 78 and 79 for \$80.00 in 1860. Gaban is listed incorrectly under the surname "Gibbons" in the 1860 federal census for Pitts Point. He was an Ohio-born carpenter with a wife and two children. His wife is listed in the 1870 federal census as head of household, suggesting that her husband had died. She is not listed as owning real estate in 1870, whereas her husband's 1860 listing included \$200.00 in real estate value. His disposal of the lots was not determined. B.A. Carrico acquired the lots and sold them to George Adams for \$250.00. A house stood on the tract at the time of purchase. Amanda Hatfield acquired the property through trade, receiving \$275.00 and the two lots in return for Lots 39 and 40. She failed to pay her taxes for 1903-1905 and the property was seized and sold at public auction in 1906 to K.V. Hardy; however, the deed was not immediately filed. The Mosers purchased the house and lots for \$50.00. Several years later, they signed over this and other property to their lawyer, N.M. Webster, as part of attorney fees due him for representing them in a court case brought against them by Ed. M. Fable. This deed indicated that the combined land tracts served as the Mosers' home and "place of farmer business" (possibly a typographical error meant to read "former"). Webster deeded the property back to them a short time later for \$1.00 and considerations, probably after the Mosers managed to borrow money.

Lots 80-81

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1863) DB Q:286
Jeremiah Stewart
to (1867) DB Q:580
J.R.M. & Sarah E. Roney
to (1876) DB V:399

William Dawson, James Carlisle & Noah Huffman
to (1895) DB 31:121
C.A. Kelly
to (1911) DB 44:329
J.L. & Sophie Moser
(See Lots 78-79 for remainder of title history)

Jeremiah Stewart purchased Lots 80 and 81 for \$100.00 and then traded both lots for Lot 32 a few years later. James Roney transferred the lots to Dawson, Carlisle and Huffman in return for their having paid \$475.00 to James Smith on a note that Roney failed to pay. A house is mentioned as being on the lots in this conveyance. William Dawson apparently secured the interests of the other two grantees and transferred the property to C.A. Kelly for \$150.00. A mistake in the lot numbers occurred in this deed that was repeated for all subsequent transactions. The lot numbers were designated as 80 and 87, instead of 80 and 81; however, the verbal description of the lots' location leaves no doubt that they are adjacent to one other. Kelly sold the property to the Mosers for \$200.00. The land was included in the conveyance the Mosers made to their lawyer, M.N. Webster, in payment for his services. The Mosers regained the property, and eventually sold it to the federal government.

Lots 82-83

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1868) unrecorded
James W. Hopkins
to (1869) DB R:372
J.V. Froman (to settle suit)
to (1874)
John & Eliza Johnson
to (1874) DB T:599
Westley Phelps
to (1898) DB 29:483
F.W. Miller & Elmo Greenwell
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Unknown seller
to (1918, 1922)
Lee Dawson
to (1942)
U.S.A.

Froman's initial sale of Lots 82-83 to James W. Hopkins also included Lots 84-87; however, Hopkins failed to pay the purchase money. Froman brought suit and regained the property. Hopkins was a nonresident at the time of the lawsuit. Froman then resold Lots 82 and 83 to Eliza Johnson. The Johnsons resold the property very soon after for \$45.00. This deed indicated that the lots were vacant. Phelps combined the lots with other property and sold all of it to Miller and Greenwell for \$125.00. At this point, the chain of title was undetermined until Lee Dawson's conveyance to the federal government.

Lots 84-86

The earliest transactions of Lots 84-86 were to James W. Hopkins along with Lots 82-83, reverting back to J.V. Froman as a result of a lawsuit.

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (date unknown)
Bob Collings
to (date unknown)
F.M. Hardy
to (1896) DB 34:140
C.E. Hardy
to (date unknown)
G.W. Hardy
to (1913) DB 45:289
John C. Atcher
to (1918) DB 47:80; 49:268
Lee Dawson
to (1942) DB 63:468
U.S.A.

The deed to F.M. Hardy referenced the previous seller as Bob Collings who purchased the lots from J.V. Froman at an unknown date. C.E. Hardy paid \$50.00 for the lots which were probably vacant. G.W. Hardy may have been conveyed the lots as part of an inheritance. He disposed of them, along with other property, to John Atcher. By the time Lee Dawson sold them to the federal government with eight other lots, the entire purchase price was only \$200.00.

Lot 87

Jeremiah V. Froman
to (1868) unrecorded
James W. Hopkins
(reverted to Jeremiah V. Froman) DB R:373
to (1871) DB T:68
William Snellen
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
G.W. Hardy
to (1913; corrected 1922)
DB 45:289; 49:268
John & Mary Atcher
to (1918) DB 47:80
Lee Dawson
to (1942) DB 63:468
U.S.A.

Lot 87 was traded to William Snellen for Lots 51 and 52. Snellen's disposal of the property was not determined. This lot appears to have been included in a deed made by the Atchers to Lee Dawson that did not designate lot numbers.

Lot 87 is the highest numbered lot indicated on either of the two filed plats of Pitts Point. Other lot numbers higher than 87 were apparently assigned to various tracts but since no single plat shows these additional assignments, locating the lots is difficult. The Greenwell and Carrico additions (which may be the same land) apparently assigned lot numbers 88-92, 94-96 and 103-105. Deeds relating to these lot numbers were located but complete chains of title were not always possible to determine.

For instance, two deeds were found that mentioned Lots 88-92. These lots are shown on a plat that subdivided 100 acres on the south boundary of Pitts Point (Bullitt County Plat Cabinet:Slide 358, Map 164). Lot 89 is mentioned in one from Robert Greenwell to Z.P. Snelling, dating to March 1, 1865 (Bullitt County Deed Book P:511). The lot is described as being bounded on the south by Main Street for 66 feet, having Brown Street as its northern boundary for 210 feet to Froman Street, then 66 feet east along Froman Street and 210 feet back to Main Street, containing one-half acre. This description conforms with the lot lying opposite an unnumbered lot next to Lot 15. The unnumbered lot next to Lot 15 may be 88; lots 90, 91, 92 would then have been on the three southerly lots next to lot 89.

Another deed from James H. and Rowena [Kinnison] Hays to William Dawson conveyed a total of 60 acres, some of which included town lots. The text of this deed is interesting because it refers to land transactions between B.A. Carrico and Charles Greenwell, both of whom tried to expand the boundaries of Pitts Point with only limited success. This deed, dated May 8, 1874, transferred a 34+ acre tract that ran along the road and was in the old Greenwell tract of 100 acres that attached to the southerly boundary of town. Three lots numbered 90-92 that were in the Greenwell addition and fronted on Froman Street were also transferred, as were Lots 88 and 89. B.A. Carrico was involved in the transfer of Lots 90-92 to the Hays (see Bullitt County Deed Book R:565) and may have taken over the Greenwell addition and possibly renamed it after himself. The Hays acquired Lots 88 and 89 from Walter Carlisle. The best estimate of the location of these lots is between Main and Froman Streets, northeast of the Pitts Point Academy lot, and flanking Brown Street. These lots appear to be the same ones that became the property of John W. Glenn, to whom William Dawson sold the property in 1867. According to the circuit court case brought by B.E. Froman against Dolly Lee Glenn, John W. Glenn's widow, and the other Glenn heirs, John Glenn owed Froman money when he died. Froman received a judgement in his favor for the debt owed him when the Glenn estate was settled in court.

William Dawson
to (1867) DB Q:558
John W. Glenn
to (1875) died intestate
(Bullitt County Circuit Court Case File 492)

A. Glenn by Commissioner
to (1910) DB 42:280
H.H. Glenn
to (1913) DB 44:345
Mollie & Tom Hill
to (1942) DB 63:269
U.S.A.

Lots 94-96 were found mentioned in one deed from Bela C. and Delphine Kent to F.M. Hardy, dated May 14, 1878 (Bullitt County Deed Book V:624). The lots fronted on Main and Froman Streets. The northeast corner of Lot 96 was apparently at the terminus of Froman Street. Their exact location was not determined.

Lots 103-105 also were laid out but only Lot 103 is shown on the federal acquisition maps. Lots 104 and 105 lie adjacent to each other and Lot 103 but it is not certain whether they are on the southwest or northeast side of Lot 103. The southwest side seems more likely, since Lots 88-92 are described as being to the northeast.

Lots 103-105

B.A. Carrico
to (1870) DB R:564
Dr. T.J. Hargan

Lots 103-104

to (1874) DB U:273
Casper Nagel
(by assignment)
to (1875) DB U:272

Lot 105
to (1870) DB R:566
Judith Ann Hargan
(reverted to T.J. Hargan)
to (1875) DB U:273

George W. Adams
to (1875) DB U:432
Voldine Troutwine
to (1887)
Louise Kroedel
to (date unknown)
Filmore Troutwine
to (1901)
James B. Dawson
to (1902) DB 35:3
Mollie & Frank Hunt
(Frank Hunt relinquished interest)
to (1912) DB 44:64
Mollie & Thomas Hill
to (1942) DB 63:379
U.S.A.

The Carrico to Hargan deed indicates that only Lot 103 was conveyed and references an unlocated survey by J.M. Abbott. However, Hargan also owned the adjacent lots and probably acquired them from Carrico as well. Dr. Hargan practiced medicine in Pitts Point in 1870 and is listed in the federal census for that year.

A single lot separates the estimated location of Lot 92 from Lot 103. This lot appears to have a related title history with Lots 103, 104 and 105, but diverged from them after Dr. Hargan's death.

One Unnumbered Lot Next to Lot 103

Dr. T. J. Hargan

to (date unknown)
Hargan Heirs
to (1877) DB V:226
J.J. Greenwell
to (1887) DB 26:218
Isaac H. Fenley
to
Fenley Heirs
to (1899) DB 33:226
G.W. Hardy
to (1913) DB 44:167
Thomas Hill
to (1942) DB 63:267
U.S.A.

This lot contained a house by at least 1899 when G.W. Hardy purchased it for \$175.00.

Unnumbered Lot Next to Lot 14

A small unnumbered lot next to Lot 14, flanked by Brown, Main and Rolling Fork Streets, may have also been originally numbered as part of the Greenwell and/or Carrico Addition. Its original number was not determined. It was sold by John Atcher as part of the Federal acquisition 8-A 18 which also included Lots 12-14. For much of its deed history, it included a portion of Lot 14 that was regularly sold along with it.

Robert Greenwell
to no deed found
Mary Hardesty
to no deed found
Nathan Forster
to no deed found
F.M. Hardy by Commr.
to (1868) DB R:141
William H. Froman
BREAK IN CHAIN
Rayman
to (1872) DB T:63
John W. Glenn
to (1875) by inheritance
Dolly Glenn
to (1876) Circuit Court file 492
A. Glenn et al. by Commr.
to (1910) DB 42:280
H.H. & Mattie Glenn
to (1914) DB 45:14
John C. Atcher
to (1942) DB 63:402

Pitts Point Academy Lot

James B. Lee
to (1837) DB I:6
John Brewer
to (1853) DB M:492
Robert Greenwell (by Brewer Heirs)
to (1866) DB V:157
Trustees, Pitts Point Male & Female Academy
to (1879) DB W:231
William Dawson
(converted to public school and lot subdivided)

Academy Lot only

Public School District #11 Trustees
to (1895) DB 31:181
J.S. Hill et al.
(Pitts Point Academy Trustees)
to (1905) DB 38:473

Tract between Academy and Cemetery
Charles Greenwell
to (1875) DB U:590
Thomas R. Horrell
to (1875)
Horrell heirs
(W.G. Hays, executor)
to (1876) DB V:453
F.M. Hardy
to
C.E. & Lena Hardy
to (1893) DB 30:164
G.W. Hardy
to (1912) DB 45:289
J.C. Atcher
to (1942) DB 63:402
U.S.A.

The Pitts Point Academy was a prominent and important institution in Pitts Point that educated several generations of children. The land on which the Academy was erected was purchased by John Brewer, along with 270+ acres on the Salt River for \$1000.00 in 1837. The Academy tract contained 3+ acres. Brewer kept the land until his death but does not seem to have constructed any buildings on it. His heirs sold the 3+ acres for \$46.00 to Robert Greenwell.

Greenwell's sale in 1866 marks the first mention of a school, titled Pitts Point Male and Female Academy. Greenwell received \$300.00 in school stock and \$25.00 in cash for the land. Although the deed was made in 1866, it was not recorded until 1877. The academy was chartered by the Kentucky legislature in 1870 (Ockerman 1946). W.G. Hays, J.W. Glenn and A.C. Kinnison were named as trustees in this charter. As a result of the charter, the school was exempt from taxation as long as it remained an educational institution. In 1879, the stockholders in the school adopted a resolution to sell the Academy building, lot and interior property. It was bought by William Dawson for \$100.00. At this point, the school was apparently converted from a private to a public school, and the lot subdivided. The school continued to operate until 1905 when it was sold to G.W. Hardy and apparently closed. A school reunion was arranged in 1916 to gather together

students who had been taught by W.B. Gwynn and his brother. Ockerman (1942) identified W.J. Lee and H.J. Greenwell, the latter a cousin of Robert Greenwell, as the first teachers in the academy. Another teacher was Professor W.J. McConathy who later became prominent in the Louisville City School system. William H. Holzclaw may also have taught at the academy (Darnell 1993: 55). Professor W.B. Gwynn served as principal and/or teacher until 1889, but was forced to give up teaching when he developed problems with his voice. Professor Pyles of Lexington served as his replacement. Other principals were Professor Caywood from 1885-1886, Jeff Lee and Jerome Hill (a minister) from 1886-1888, and Web and Herc Woolridge (Ockerman 1942).

After the larger part of the acreage was cut off from the schoolyard, it was conveyed through several owners and various structures were built. The deed from G.W. Hardy to J.C. Atcher mentions a new barn, four cribs, stock scales and shed, an ice house and two sheds. The Hardy family probably was responsible for much of this construction.

Lot 111 Next to Lot 15 (8A-29, 30 and 31)

Robert Greenwell
to (date unknown)
Mary Hardesty
to (date unknown)
Nathan Foster
by Commissioner
to (date unknown)
F.M. Hardy
to (1868) DB R:141
William H. Froman
to (1873) DB T:304
Dr. T.H. Davis
to (date unknown) DB X:456
Dr. John E. & Drucilla Johnston
to (1888) DB 28:38
T.N. Davis
to (1908) DB 40:89
M.S. Allen
to (1908) DB 40:91
G.W. Hardy
to (1908) DB 43:106
Giles Kelly
to (1912) DB 45:523
K.V. Hardy
to (1916) DB 45:525
Arthur Stark
to (1939) DB 59:389
William H. & Virgie Druin
(lot subdivided into three parcels)
to (1941) DB 61:557 to (1941)
Irvin Weber Chester & Cathryn
(by heirs) DB 66:66 Gentry DB 61:463

to (1942) DB 63:273
U.S.A.

to (1944) to (1943)
U.S.A. U.S.A.

The earliest located deed for this lot indicates that it was originally numbered 111; however, over time, mistakes in transferring the deeds resulted in the number "11" erroneously being applied to this lot, and eventually, no number was used at all in the deeds. It appears on the federal acquisition map of Pitts Point as an unnumbered lot divided into three small parcels. The subdivided parcel of this lot that fronted on Main Street served as a telephone exchange (tract 8A-29). The exchange was operated by Bonita Stark, wife of Arthur Stark, between c. 1913 and 1930 (Kempf 1996:152). The earliest part of the title history is explained in the Hardy to Froman deed although none of these referenced deeds were located. Froman purchased the property for \$900.00; the lot included a house and was not subdivided at this time. Subsequent conveyances were for lower purchase prices, dropping to \$600.00 in 1873, and lower still by 1889 when the property was sold to settle a lawsuit. The Druins subdivided the property, selling a right-of-way to the Belmont-Pitts Point Telephone Exchange Company in 1942 (Bullitt County Deed Book 63:288).

The numbered lots assigned in Pitts Point were all on relatively high ground, leaving a strip of floodplain skirting the northerly and westerly sides of the town plat. The water frontage was valuable real estate although limited in its uses because of the potential for flooding. The land located immediately at the confluence was the site of a ferry that allowed access to Hardin and Bullitt County north of the Salt River. According to a Hardin County order book entry, an "established" tavern also stood at the confluence on the Bullitt County side in 1871 (Hardin County Order Book S:326). Its chain of title is the most complete of any of the river frontage property.

Riverfront Tract at Confluence of Rolling Fork and Salt River (RF2)

Abraham Froman
to (1835) DB H:249
Samuel Neil
to (1842) DB I:484
Daniel Wooldridge
to (1860) DB O:698
Bailes E. Froman for Abraham Froman
to (date unknown)
Charles and R. C. Dawson
to (1902) DB 35:636
Bud and Adrian Carlisle
to (1902) DB 35:638
Karl Hardy
to (1912) Hardin DB 61:618
Giles Kelly
to (1920) DB 48:174
Frank & Flodie Kelly
to (1921) DB 49:624
J.C. Atcher
to (1942) DB 63:437
U.S.A.

Samuel Neil purchased the river frontage along with town lots 1, 2 and 3, for \$35.00. Froman was operating a ferry at that time. When Neil sold the property to Wooldridge in 1842, the purchase price jumped to \$250.00, suggesting that improvements had been made. The tavern may have been built by this time. This establishment may have been the Pine Tavern that gave the surrounding district the name by which it was censused in 1870 and 1880. Bailes Froman acquired the property in 1860 and operated the ferry until 1895 when he conveyed the land to the Dawsons. It was not determined when the ferry stopped operating. It is still mentioned in the 1920 deed between the Kellys.

Rolling Fork Riverfront Tract (RF1)

Bailes Froman
to (1852) DB M:307
Charles Greenwell
(relinquishment of interest)
to (1857)
J.V. Froman
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Presley Slaughter
to (1856)
J.V. Froman
to (1862) DB O:131
W.B. Cleveland & A.S. Shiveley
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
F.M. & Malinda J. Hardy
to (1887) DB 27:329
Sallie F. Dawson
[BREAK IN CHAIN]
Giles Kelly
to (1920) DB 48:174
Frank & Flodie Kelly
to (1921) DB 49:624
J.C. Atcher
to (1942) DB 63:437
U.S.A.

The river frontage ran from Samuel Neil's line to Raphael Greenwell except for a narrow strip opposite Lot 6 that was sold to Dr. Thomas Horrell. Bailes Froman, on behalf of his father, Abraham Froman, was probably the one who erected a sawmill on the property, as it is mentioned as "the old saw mill" in his deed to Charles Greenwell. Greenwell may have operated the mill for a few years before relinquishing his interest in the land to J.V. Froman who operated the business. The sawmill was mentioned in the 1862 deed to Cleveland and Shiveley. The Hardy to Dawson deed indicated that the tract ran from the Lot 6 river frontage upstream to the corner of the seminary lot, containing about 16 acres. An 1873 photograph of Pitts Point shows the Rolling Front frontage but no signs of a saw mill operation is visible. In an issue of Ancestral News, Richard Briggs described and published a photograph of "Old Hickory", a saw mill steamboat, that operated between West Point and a few miles above Pitts Point on both the Salt River and the Rolling Fork around the turn of the 19th century. Built in 1896 by the Sauerhever Brothers shipyard in Leavenworth, Indiana, it

was owned by the Falls City Lumber Company. The boat was 125 feet long and 30 feet wide with a draw of four feet that allowed to operate in very shallow water.

The boat was unique as its only motive power was two small side wheels which where [SIC] attached by huge belts to the same axles that turned the giant saws on the boat. She had no rudder and thus was extremely hard to maneuver . . . in swift waters. The boat was destroyed by fire while docked at the mouth of the Salt River on Christmas Day, 1905.

Riverfront Tract Opposite Lot 6 (6A)

Bailes Froman
to (1852) DB M:368
Thomas R. Horrell
[BREAK IN CHAIN]

This small section of river frontage was sold along with Lot 6, and like that lot, a chain of title could not be determined for it. It was apparently subsumed within adjacent land in later years as its ownership became cloudy.

Several other miscellaneous deeds were encountered while compiling title histories that pertain to Pitts Point. A 1872 mortgage between J.V. and Amanda Froman and Westley Phelps mentions the purchase of two lots and a carding machine, but does not locate the lots or give their numbers (Bullitt County Deed Book T:523). These same lots and carding machine were apparently first sold by J.V. Froman to Augustin and Margaret Davis but the purchase money was never paid, and J.V. resold the property to Dr. Joseph O. Cosby, Sr. in 1869 (Bullitt County Deed Book S:535). A reference to Froman's mill and carding machine is made in another deed from Richard M. Harshfield to the Trustees of the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church in America, undated but filed in 1877. This deed describes a small lot, 10 by 12 poles in size, to be used for educational purposes. This is the only deed found that dealt with land ownership by African-Americans except for the land owned by Tom and Mollie Hill at the time of federal acquisition.

Finally, H.A. Greenwell acted as Trustee for the Pitts Point Protestant Cemetery in 1943 when the federal government bought it (Bullitt County Deed Book 65:130). The deed indicates that the legal trustees of the cemetery were unknown. Greenwell seems to have simply been acting as an agent through which the sale could be made. Families buried in this cemetery include Ice, Rountree, Stovall, Atcher, Greenwell, Druin, Bird, Garren, Brown, Massey, Collings, Crutcher, Cape, Berry, Adams, Evans, Bullard, Masden, Miller, Sweeney, Rayman, Hibbs, Lee, Hargan and Kelley.

Business and Residential Locations in Pitts Point

A unique feature of urban communities, particularly small towns, is the juxtaposition of residential and commercial sites. Buildings could be exclusively residential or commercial, or they might contain both components, such as a doctor living in the upper floors of a building where he conducted his medical practice. Other buildings such as churches or the lodges of benevolent societies were often used for purposes other than the primary one for which they were built. The locations of specific businesses and houses in Pitts Point are occasionally mentioned in the deed

information, and locational estimates also can be made by correlating the dates of ownership with individuals who were operating various businesses.

Table 2 indicates the locations of houses, schools or other institutions and businesses insofar as they can be estimated from various sources of available information. The locations of businesses is perhaps the most difficult to ascertain since many businessmen in Pitts Point owned several lots at the same time and may have also rented space from their fellow citizens. Another complication is the fact that prominent citizens with extensive landholdings in Pitts Point were involved in several businesses, which may have been housed in different buildings.

The Population of Pitts Point

The title histories of the various lots and parcels in Pitts Point are useful in determining land values, the rate of sale and resale, the development and decline of the town, and the principal landowners. However, they provide less information on the people who actually lived in town, the composition of their households and their occupations. These data were derived from two federal censuses taken in 1860 and 1870 when Pitts Point was separately enumerated as a recognizable town. These two census years fell within the period of the town's heyday. Other sources of information about the town's occupants and businesses can be found in state business gazetteers which were regularly published during the 19th century. Court order books also were consulted for mention of Pitts Point. Preliminary genealogical information compiled by Fort Knox archaeologist Pamela Schenian was consulted for data on the interrelatedness of the families associated with Pitts Point.

State business gazetteers that mention Pitts Point were located for the years 1859-60, 1865, 1879-80, 1883-1884 and 1896. Although these sources focus on businesses, they also give population estimates. Their reliability is somewhat difficult to assess but, insofar that they can be checked against census records, they appear to be fairly accurate. However, some of the people listed under Pitts Point probably did not live there but simply operated businesses.

The 1859-60 business gazetteer lists the following occupations and institutions represented in Pitts Point, which had a reported population of 300. Names that appear in this gazetteer and the federal census for the same year or can be linked together by their occupations are asterisked.

- 1 Baptist Church, Elder George Hicks, Pastor
- Rolling Fork Seminary, Miss Ellen Stiles, Principal
- 1 Masonic lodge
- 1 steam flouring and saw mill: operated by J.V. Froman*
- 2 hotels: Franklin Hotel operated by J. Carpenter* and James Conell*; Pitt's Point House operated by J.J. Greenwell*
- 2 general stores: probably Goldsmith & Son, Levy & Brother
- 4 physicians: N.D. Benett, C. Hardesty*, T.J. Harral (Horrell), C.B. Tydings*
- 2 attorneys: J.B. Dayle, and another unnamed (possibly Walter Carlisle)
- 2 carpenters: William H. Boyer, J.C. Cornell
- 1 baker & confectioner: unnamed in the gazetteer; J.W. Chappell in the federal census for 1860
- 1 blacksmith: Harvey May* (listed as James H. May in the census)
- 2 beef and pork packers: Hardy (possibly W.J.)* and Warren
- 1 cabinet maker: William Greenwell*
- 1 chair manufacturer: Hark Raney

Table 2. Documented Structures on Pitts Point Lots.

<u>Lot No.</u>	<u>Building Description</u>	<u>Date</u>
2	stone house	built between 1860-1866
3	Masonic lodge (2-story)	built c. 1860
5	steam-powered flour mill	built c. 1860
7-8	house/storehouse/stables	present in 1837
11	house	present before 1871
12,13, part of 14	house/storehouse/other buildings (possible site of G. W. Hardy's store and Pitts Point Hotel)	present after 1876
18-19	house	present before 1904
20-21	crib/hoghouse/blacksmith shop	present by 1913, possibly by 1860
23	Baptist Church	present by 1867
25-26	house/outbuilding	prior to 1903
29-30	small building; possibly carding machinery	c. 1869
31	house	prior to 1910
32	house	c. 1862
37	house	prior to 1890
39-40	house	present by 1866
44	house	present by 1865
45	house	prior to 1893
46	house	prior to 1893
47	house	prior to 1893
51	house	prior to 1867
74-77	Catholic cemetery	after 1866
78-79	house	present by 1871
80-81	house	present by 1867/1876
111	house Telephone Exchange	prior to 1899 early 20th century

Other buildings on unnumbered lots:

1. Pitts Point Academy lot - academy built c. 1866; new barn, four cribs, stock scales and shed, icehouse and two sheds mentioned in 1912 deed.
2. Rolling Fork Seminary - mentioned 1859-1860, location unknown.
3. Ferry at confluence of the Salt River and Rolling Fork, possibly prior to 1815.
4. Tavern at the confluence of the Salt River and Rolling Fork (established prior to 1871).
5. Sawmill on Rolling Fork frontage prior to 1852.
6. African-American school sponsored by the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church of America prior to 1877, location unknown.
7. Pitts Point Protestant Cemetery and Church, by 1858.

- 1 cooper: Collings and Meyer
- 1 dentist: G.W. Miles
- 1 gunsmith: unnamed
- 1 saddle and harness maker: S.W. Collings*
- 1 nurser and seedsman: unnamed
- 1 plow maker: Greenwell and May (possibly refers to James H. May)
- 1 rope manufacturer: C.F. Dantic*
- 1 shingle maker: unnamed
- 2 stone and brick masons: John H. Holoway, Z.P. Snellen
- 1 tin and sheet iron ware manufacturer: possibly Haltsclaw (Holzclaw) and Gunsales
- 1 surveyor: William Chaddis*
- 1 tailor: Samuel Runner
- 1 tobacconist: unnamed
- 1 banking company: Caswell & Co.
- 1 fish dealer: Samuel Goldsmith*
- 1 painter: W.D. Sutlan
- 1 ambrotypist and daguerran artist: J.W. Miller*

J.W. Miller also served as constable and J.V. Froman served as postmaster. The 1860 federal census provides a basis to compare names enumerated by household with the gazetteer's listing. Table 3 lists the households and their occupants that were reported as living in Pitts Point in 1860. Not only are there names that do not occur on both lists but some occupations also differ for the same man in the two documents. For instance, J.W. Miller is listed as an ambrotypist and daguerran artist in the gazetteer and as a miller in the census. At the time the census was taken, he owned Lot 5 on which a flouring mill stood. This was the same mill that J.V. Froman operated and advertised in the state business gazetteer.

Another example of differing occupations between documents is that of J. Carpenter and J. Connell (spelled Conell in the gazetteer), who are listed as laborers in the census, and as proprietors of the Franklin Hotel in the gazetteer. Neither Carpenter or Connell are listed with any real estate value in the census, indicating that they did not own the hotel. Its location in Pitts Point was not determined nor was that of the Pitts Point House operated by J.J. Greenwell. Pitts Point House may have been the same building called the Pitts Point Hotel by Ruby Atcher Zepperlein (Kempf 1996:143). Her parents, John and Mary Atcher, bought the building around 1913, and used it as their primary residence. The Atchers purchased Lots 12, 13 and part of 14, 41, 53-56 and 84-87 during the period of 1913-1914. The only deed that specifically mentioned buildings was the one for Lots 12, 13 and part of 14, on which stood a house, a storehouse and other buildings. The hotel could have been what was called the house in this deed.

This land parcel may also have contained the store that G.W. Hardy had operated in the late 19th century. John Atcher also bought this store around 1913 (Kempf 1996:143).

Yet another confusing feature of the census is the identification of prominent Pitts Point citizens with inaccurate occupations. J.V. Froman, who was a prominent businessman operating a large flour and saw mill operation, was listed as a laborer in the 1860 census. The census also gave the wrong middle initial for Froman. Owen Goldsmith, James Connell and J. Carpenter were all listed as laborers in the census even though they operated important businesses in town. These listings cast doubt on the abilities of the census enumerator, and appear to represent mistakes.

Table 3. Population of Pitts Point, Bullitt County, Kentucky.

Data are transcribed from the U.S. federal census records for population.

Pitts Point was not censused separately as a town until 1860 even though it was in existence by the 1830s and possibly earlier. It was censused as a town in 1870 but subsumed into the general census district population for 1880 and 1900.

1860 Federal Census

H#	Name	Age	Sex	Occupation	Real Value	Pers. Value	BP
601	Shiveley, A.S.	33	M	Merchant	800	4000	Ky
	Shiveley, L.	26	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Swan, J.B.	29	M	Merchant	0	1500	Mich
	Shiveley, Kate	10m	F	--	0	0	Ky
602	Goldsmith, Samuel	35	M	Merchant	1000	400	Ky
	Goldsmith, A.	26	F	--	0	0	Ga
	Goldsmith, M.	3	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Goldsmith, A.	2	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Goldsmith, A.	9m	F	--	0	0	Ky
603	Miller, J.W.	55	M	Miller	300	2000	Pa
	Miller, A.A.	40	F	--	0	0	Ga
604	Roe, G.W.	38	M	Millwright	0	500	NH
	Roe, Julia	20	F	--	0	0	Ga
	Roe, Edgar	8m	M	--	0	0	Ky
605	Froman, J.T.	42	M	Laborer	5000	2000	Ky
	Froman, A.	42	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Froman, John	18	M	Laborer	0	0	Ky
	Froman, James	16	M	Laborer	0	0	Ky
	Froman, Rowena	8	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Burke, Art	22	M	Laborer	0	0	Pa.
606	Collings, S.W.	31	M	Saddler	200	150	Ky
	Collings, Mary	25	F	--	0	0	IREL

	Collings, J.M.	71	M	--	0	2000	Ky
	Holloway, G.H.	31	M	Saddler	0	0	Ky
	Holloway, L.	17	F	--	0	0	Ky
607	Hardy, W. J.	45	M	Overseer	0	300	Ky
	Hardy, Lucinda	45	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Hardy, J.	14	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Hardy, S.E.	10	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Hardy, Clotilda	8	F	--	0	0	Ky
608	Stewart, James	53	M	Carpenter	200	100	Pa
	Stewart, Mary	64	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Stewart, J.	14	M	--	0	0	Ky
609	Gibbons, N.L.	31	M	Carpenter	200	75	Oh
	Gibbons, W. J.	20	F	--	0	0	Va
	Gibbons, J.M.	4	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Gibbons, J.W.	2	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Collings, Alfred	42	M	Miller(?)	0	1200	Ky
	Collings, G. or J.	41	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Collings, S.A.	15	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Collings, A.J.	14	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Howerton, John	22	M	Laborer	0	0	Ky
	Hardesty, Charles	25	M	Physician	0	1000	Ky
611	Greenwell, William	29	M	Carpenter	700	300	Ky
	Greenwell, S.A.	19	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Greenwell, M.A.	3	F	--	0	0	Ill
	Greenwell, Chas.H.	1	M	--	0	0	Ky
612	Welch, W.	32	M	Hotel Keeper	800	300	Ky
	Welch, E.C.	22	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Welch, Charles	3	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Welch, James	5m	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Lee, H.	45	M	Laborer	0	0	Ky

	Lee, J.	13	M	-	0	0	Ky
	Lee, Holbert	16	M	Laborer	0	0	Ky
	Shackelford, G.	25	M	Laborer	0	0	Ky
613	May, James H.	38	M	Blacksmith	0	250	Ky
	May, Ellen J.	26	F	--	0	0	Ky
	May, James T.	8	M	--	0	0	Ky
	May, L.R.	6	M	--	0	0	Ky
	May, C.H.	3	M	--	0	0	Ky
	May, Ida B.	1	F	--	0	0	Ky
614	Chappell, J.W.	24	M	Confectioner	0	500	Ky
	Chappell, C.A.	23	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Chappell, E.T.	7m	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Chappell, M.E.	21	F	--	0	0	Ky
615	Dantie, C.D.	24	M	Laborer	0	100	Ind
	Dantie, M.	30	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Dantie, R.R.	9m	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Smith, J.T.	12	M	--	0	0	Ky
616	Goldsmith, Owen	60	M	Laborer	2100	400	NC
	Goldsmith, M.E.	60	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Goldsmith, Joseph	21	M	Laborer	0	0	Ky
	Goldsmith, Ann(?)	22	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Goldsmith, S.	17	M	Laborer	0	0	Ky
	Stephens, Jane	17	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Stephens, W.	8	M	--	0	0	Ind
617	Carpenter, J.	34	M	Laborer	0	300	Ky
	Carpenter, E.J.	41	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Carpenter, R.	10	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Carpenter, J.Q.	8	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Carpenter, J.R.	3	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Connell, James	35	M	Laborer	0	0	Ky

	Chaddis, William	40	M	Blacksmith	120	150	Ky
	Chaddis, Mildred	40	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Chaddis, E.	11	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Chaddis, D.A.	10	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Chaddis, W.T.	8	M	--	0	0	Ky
619	Harrison, Joyce	38	M	Farmer	0	300	Ky
	Harrison, Em	28	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Harrison, C.G.	12	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Harrison, J.L.	11	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Harrison, C.	5	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Harrison, Carrie	2	F	--	0	0	Ky
620	Greenwell, J.J.	45	M	Hotel Keeper	2600	2000	Ky
	Greenwell, A.	29	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Tydings, C.B.	26	M	Physician	0	1000	Ky
	Foster, Step	54	M	Carpenter	0	1000	Ky
	Greenwell, H.	11	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Greenwell, E.H.	8	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Greenwell, Philip	6	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Greenwell, B.F.	4	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Greenwell, Annie	2	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Greenwell, Hilary	21	M	Laborer	0	0	Ky
621	Greenwell, R.H.	38	M	Farmer	2700	550	Ky
	Greenwell, Eliza	12	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Greenwell, W.	10	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Greenwell, J.	6	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Greenwell, M.A.	4	F	--	0	0	Ky
	Greenwell, James	2	M	--	0	0	Ky
	Sweeney, James	18	M	Farm Labor	0	0	Ky

Total: 21 households (representing 22 families, 17 boarders)

110 individuals (all Caucasian)

No free African Americans listed

13 real property owners

1870 Federal Census

1	Collings, Alfred	50	M	Works in mill	--	1400	Ky
	Collings, Sarah	47	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Collings, Laura A.	24	F	At home	--	--	Ky
	Smith, Robert	14	M	At home	--	--	Ky
2	Hibbs, William M.	33	M	Carpenter	1800	300	Ky
	Hibbs, Susan M.	33	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
3	Muss, John	45	M	Blacksmith	--	--	PR
	Muss, Elizabeth	42	F	Keeps house	--	--	??
	Muss, John	16	M	At home	--	--	Ky
	Muss, Caroline	14	F	At home	--	--	Ky
	Muss, George	12	M	At home	--	--	Ky
	Muss, Charles	10	M	At home	--	--	Ky
	Muss, Mary	4	F	--	--	--	Ky
	Muss, Elizabeth	2	F	--	--	--	Ky
	Muss, Joseph	9m	M	--	--	--	Ky
4	Bowman, Frank*	25	M	Laborer	--	--	Ky
	Bowman, Finetta*	21	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Bowman, Annie*	3	F	--	--	--	Ky
	Bowman, William*	1	M	--	--	--	Ky
5	Hargan, T. J.	27	M	Physician	1300	1000	Ky
	Hargan, Henrietta	19	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Hargan, Eddie	2	M	--	--	--	Ky
	Chappell, Emma	11	F	--	--	--	Ky
6	unoccupied			--			
7	Horrell, T.R.	46	M	Physician	5000	2500	Ky
	Horrell, Susan M.	23	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Horrell, Sarah C.	17	F	--	--	--	Ky
8	unoccupied			--			
9	Hargan, James	40	M	Laborer	8000	150	Ky

	Hargan, Judith	49	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	English, Belle	13	F	At home	--	--	Ky
10	unoccupied			--			
11	Roney, J.R.M.	32	M	Dry Goods Merchant	700	1000	Ky
	Roney, Sarah E.	31	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Roney, George W.	13	M	At home	--	--	Ky
	Roney, James	9	M	--	--	--	Ky
	Roney, Lulia	8	F	--	--	--	Ky
	Roney, Worth	3	M	--	--	--	Ky
	Roney, Syvil	7m	F	--	--	--	Ky
12	unoccupied			--			
13	Bassett, W. G.	33	M	Laborer	--	--	Ky
	Bassett, Emma	25	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Bassett, Manson	8	M	--	--	--	Ky
	Bassett, Jane	4	F	--	--	--	Ky
14	unoccupied			--			
15	Carlisle, James	49	M	Laborer	1000	300	Ky
	Carlisle, Adaline	32	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Carlisle, Laura	13	F	At home	--	--	Ky
16	Carlisle, Walter	49	M	Magistrate	2000	250	Ky
	Carlisle, Julia	46	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Carlisle, Charles	19	M	At home	--	--	Ky
17	unoccupied						
18	Greenwell, John	54	M	illegible	6000	1600	Ky
	Greenwell, Amanda	38	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Greenwell, Eugenie	18	F	At home	--	--	Ky
	Greenwell, Philip	16	M	At home	--	--	Ky
	Greenwell, Franklin	14	M	At home	--	--	Ky
	Greenwell, Annie	12	F	At home	--	--	Ky
	Greenwell, Lily	10	F	At home	--	--	Ky

	Greenwell, Nannie	3	F	--	--	--	Ky
	Greenwell, Elmo	1	M	--	--	--	Ky
	Neil, Mary*	14	F	Domestic servant	--	--	Ky
19	Carpenter, Joseph	50	M	Laborer	--	200	Ky
	Carpenter, Ellen	50	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Carpenter, Revilla	20	F	At home	--	--	Ky
	Carpenter, John	17	M	At home	--	--	Ky
	Carpenter, James	12	M	At home	--	--	Ky
20	Nickols, John W.	35	M	Dry Goods Merchant?	--	500	Ky
	Nickols, Goldine R.	27	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Nickols, Clarence J.	7	M	--	--	--	Ky
	Nickols, Bettie	4	F	--	--	--	Ky
21	Hornbeck, Samuel A.	26	M	Carpenter	100	500	Ky
	Hornbeck, Lydia	24	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Hornbeck, Samuel T.	1	M	--	--	--	Ky
	Hornbeck, Mary	1m	F	--	--	--	Ky
22	Carrico, Benjamin	33	M	Dry Goods Merchant?	3000	4250	Ky
	Carrico, Martha	25	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Carrico, Julia L.	5	F	--	--	--	Ky
	Kinnison, A.B.	30	M	Farmer	--	--	Ky
	Kinnison, A.C.	60	M	Dry Goods Merchant?	4000	1200	Ky
23	Hardy, F. M.	34	M	Hotel keeper	5000	2500	Ky
	Hardy, Malinda J.	33	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Hardy, George W.	13	M	At home	--	--	Ky
	Hardy, Edgar	12	M	At home	--	--	Ky
	Hardy, Josephine	10	F	--	--	--	Ky
	Hardy, Cada B.	8	F	--	--	--	Ky
	Hardy, Stephen	5	M	--	--	--	Ky
	Hardy, F. M.	8m	M	--	--	--	Ky

	Bennett, Taylor	23	M	Laborer	--	--	Ky
24	Hardy, Lucinda	55	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Hardy, Sarah E.	20	F	At home	--	--	Ky
	Hardy, Clotilda	17	F	At home	--	--	Ky
25	Gaben, Nancy J.	32	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Gaben, John W.	12	M	At home	--	--	Ky
	Gaben, Carl	9	M	--	--	--	Ky
	Gaben, James	14	M	Carpenter's apprentice	--	--	Ky
26	Greenwell, William	40	M	Wagon maker	800	600	Ky
	Greenwell, Sarah A.	30	F	Keeps house	--	--	Ky
	Greenwell, Malissa W.	13	F	--	--	--	Ky
	Greenwell, Armetha	7	F	--	--	--	Ky
	Greenwell, William J.	4	M	--	--	--	Ky
	Greenwell, Mary V.	1	F	--	--	--	Ky
27	Harshfield, Walter	39	M	Miller	2000	600	Ky
	Harshfield, William D.	39	M	Miller	2000	600	Ky
28	unoccupied			--			

27 houses, 21 families (6 unoccupied houses)

98 individuals (5 African-Americans; 93 Caucasians)

Asterisked names indicate African-Americans

PR indicates Prussia as birthplace

15 real property owners

The men listed in the gazetteer but not in the enumeration for Pitts Point can, in some cases, be found elsewhere in the census, indicating that they lived outside of Pitts Point and simply ran a business there. For instance, Dr. N.D. Benett is listed as an oculist under the Shepherdsville district but within the Pitts Point post office jurisdiction, while George Hicks and Samuel Runner are listed under the Elizabethtown post office in Hardin County. Pastor Hicks is listed in two other locations in the 1850 and 1870 censuses, suggesting that he was a circuit preacher (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996).

Where only the surname is listed in the gazetteer, the census offers several possibilities. For example, Caswell & Co. may be H. or Squire Caswell of Belmont Furnace, or M.F. Caswell of Shepherdsville. An L.J. Warren is listed within the Pitts Point post office area but not in town. The same is true for Z.P. Snellen (also spelled Snelling; and misspelled as Smellen in the gazetteer).

Other names listed in the gazetteer were not found in the census index at all. These include William H. Boyer, J.B. Dayle, Haltsclaw (Holzclaw) and Gunsales, Levy, G.W. Miles, Hark Raney (Roney), Ellen Stiles, and W.D. Sutlan. The gazetteer lists a population of 300 people but the census for the town lists only 110. The discrepancy could be due to hyperbole on the part of the gazetteer, undercounting in the census and/or other factors. For instance, population estimates may have been based on the number of people living within the jurisdiction of the Pitts Point post office, which covered much more territory than just the town limits.

Another lack that can be noted in the town census of 1860 is the complete absence of free African-American citizens. The mention of slaves in the deed research was limited to one instance when a male slave was part of a trade for town lots. This does not mean that African Americans were not living in the area, but simply that there may have been very few living in town. A brief perusal of the slave censuses of Bullitt County for 1850 listed only two men who owned land in Pitts Point at various times and also owned slaves. The slaveowners included Wesley Phelps and William Dawson who owned two slaves each. Phelps owned an adult male aged 40 years and a young girl aged 8 years. Dawson owned an adult male aged 35 years who was "deaf and dumb", and a 14-year-old girl. Other surnames common to Pitts Point were noted in the census but no other specific individuals that lived in or owned property in town were noted as having slaveholdings. By 1860, evidence for slaves in Pitts Point increases considerably. Wesley Phelps and William Dawson are again listed, in addition to John W. Glenn, Richard W. Deets [Deats], W.G. Hays, A.S. Shiveley and J.J. Greenwell. Their slaveholdings are listed below.

William Dawson	1 male, 40 years (deaf and dumb) [age probably incorrect]
	1 female, 35 years
	1 female, 25 years
	1 male, 6 years
	1 male, 1 year
	1 female, 6 months

The census indicates that Dawson owned one slave house.

Richard W. Deets	1 female, 55 years (no slave house)
John W. Glenn	1 female, 12 years (one slave house)

J.J. Greenwell	1 female, 13 years (one slave house)
W.G. Hays	1 female, 35 years 1 female, 2 months

No slave house was indicated for Hays.

A.S. Shiveley	1 female, 58 years
	1 female, 16 years

No slave house was indicated for Shiveley.

The next available gazetteer is for the years 1865 and 1866. Pitts Point is mentioned, but no businesses are listed other than the Adams Express Company who handled railway shipping. The town's population is listed as 350 in this gazetteer.

The 1870 federal census for Pitts Point lists a total of 98 individuals, including 5 blacks and 93 whites. Other than a female domestic servant living with her white employers, the other blacks all are from one family. Considerable residential turnover is discernible when the 1860 and 1870 censuses are compared. Of the 21 households listed in 1860, representatives from only five of them are also listed in the 1870 census. These include the households of the widow and two daughters of W.J. Hardy, the widow and three children of N.L. Gaban, Alfred Collings, William Greenwell and J.J. Greenwell. J.J. Greenwell's daughter, Henrietta, married Dr. T.J. Hargan and was living with her husband in Pitts Point in 1870. Although more houses were censused in 1870 than in 1860, seven of them were unoccupied. The deed data suggests that Pitts Point was declining during the last quarter of the 19th century and the census data tend to bear this out as well.

In terms of prominent Pitts Point families in 1860 (based on real and personal estate values), the Shiveleys, the Goldsmiths, the Millers, the Fromans, the Collings and the Greenwells certainly would qualify. The Hardy family is represented in the 1860 census but had not yet begun to acquire the political and economic power that they later attained. The Civil War could have had an impact on the economic fortunes of these families. By 1870, different family names appear as prominent people with considerable real estate and personal wealth. William M. Hibbs, Dr. T.J. Hargan, Dr. T.R. Horrell, J.R.M. Roney, James and Walter Carlisle, Benjamin Carrico and Walter and William Harshfield represent the new men of economic power in Pitts Point by 1870. The rise of the Hardy family in the history of Pitts Point is also notable at this time. Older families such as the Greenwells and, to a more limited extent, the Collings, represent a continuation of the "old guard". Families like the Fromans are no longer listed as residing in town although they continued to reside in the area.

Many of the men in Pitts Point in 1860 and 1870 did have one major experience in common. A number of them served in the same company during the Civil War. Company B of the Provost Guard of Louisville (a Union company) included C.F. Dantic (C.D. Dantie in 1860 census), J.T. Froman (listed incorrectly as J.T. instead of J.V. in the 1860 census), J.C. Connell (James Connell in the 1860 census), Joseph Carpenter (J. Carpenter in the 1860 census), J.E. Goldsmith (Joseph Goldsmith in the 1860 census), William Hobbs (William M. Hibbs in the 1870 census), and two other men, Walton Goldsmith and Perry Snellen, whose surnames match Pitts Point families in 1860 and 1870.

Company D of the 4th Kentucky Volunteer Calvary, also a Union company, included Hercules Roney, three members of the Atcher family, John B. Lee, James S. and Nelson Goldsmith, Franklin Collings, Harrison Joyce, William Greenwell and Perry Snelling. All of these surnames occur in association with Pitts Point either in the censuses or in later deed records. William Greenwell is listed in both the 1860 and 1870 census. Harrison Joyce is listed in the 1870 census. Members of the Roney and Collings families are also listed in the 1870 census while the Goldsmiths are represented in the 1860 enumeration. John Muss, who was working as a blacksmith in Pitts Point in 1870, served as a farrier for Company G of the 4th Kentucky Volunteer Calvary, along with other soldiers of German extraction. Company D of the 4th Kentucky Veteran Calvary also listed with surnames that match those of Pitts Point residents.

The above names only deal with Union soldiers; residents of Pitts Point also joined Confederate units. William Dawson, for instance, who became a major landholder in the Pitts Point area after the war, was a member of the Orphan Brigade. However, the predominant sentiment in the area seems to have been largely Unionist. In 1865, a party of Confederate soldiers led by two brothers named Wigginton reportedly fought a skirmish with the townspeople of Pitts Point (Kempf 1996:139).

The next available gazetteer covers the years 1879-1880. The population of Pitts Point is reported to be 100, a considerable decrease (or a more accurate count) from the previous issues. F.M. Hardy was serving as postmaster. Other businessmen are listed as well:

H.N. Foster	general store
[Samuel] P. Glenn	physician
William Greennell [Greenwell]	police magistrate
F.M. Hardy & Son	general store
R.M. Harshfield	flour mill
J.E. Johnson	physician
T.H. Sawyers	clockmaker

R.M. Harshfield had taken over the operation of the flour mill that J.V. Froman formerly operated and J.W. Miller owned. William Greenwell probably also had other occupations, and F.M. Hardy speculated heavily in land in and around Pitts Point.

The gazetteer for 1883-1884 continues to list the town's population at 100, and F.M. Hardy was still serving as postmaster and running a general store with his son, George Will Hardy. Other people listed include T.H. Davis and E.M. Gober (both physicians), William Foster (operating a general store), and Prof. L.K. Glynn (a teacher for Pitts Point Academy).

In 1896, the gazetteer listed J.R. Lee as postmaster and the town with a population of 100. Other people listed included:

J.A. Allen	physician
Dawson & Lee	general physician
R.L. Hackworth	physician
Frank Hardy	hotel operator
F.M. Hardy & Son	general store
G.W. Hardy	general store

Lee Brothers
Charles Nichols

music teachers
teacher

G.W. Hardy was F.M. Hardy's son. Between the two of them, they probably only had one store although the gazetteer mentions them separately. The relatively high number of physicians probably does not indicate doctors in actual residence, but simply ones whose practices included the Pitts Point area. Deed data indicate that much of the town was owned by a relatively small number of people at this time, particularly the Hardys, the Dawsons and a few other families. If 100 people did live in town, most were probably renters.

Demographic Patterns in the Pitts Point Population

Household information derived from the federal population census indicates that the 1860 occupants of Pitts Point were primarily composed of relatively young families. Male heads of households ranged in age from 24 to 60 years, averaging 38 years old. Most of the households were composed of nuclear families, often with boarders. Two, possibly three, families were extended, including another family member besides the wife, husband and their children. The number of children or adult offspring living at home ranged from none to five, averaging 2.3. As Figure 7 shows, ages for all adult males in 1860 began in the early 20s, increased gradually into the 40s, then jumped to the 50s with the three oldest individuals.

In contrast, families in 1870 tended to be slightly older than the occupants of ten years before. Adult male ages started in the mid-20s, climbing gradually to the 50s (Figure 8). Virtually all the families were nuclear in type, with some boarders. A pair of twin brothers living together constituted the only household made up of unmarried siblings living without their parents. Two households were headed by widows.

In both census years, the majority of the inhabitants were Kentucky born. In 1860, nonKentuckians included individuals from Michigan, Georgia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, Ireland, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana and North Carolina. In 1870, a man (and probably also his wife) from Prussia was listed amidst a town otherwise dominated by Kentucky born.

The nativity statistics are not altogether illustrative of the extent to which the local population included residents whose ethnic ties were to countries other than Great Britain. Many of the surnames associated with Pitts Point and the surrounding area are European in origin and many of the Kentucky born individuals with these names had parents of foreign birth. For example, German surnames such as Muss, Myers, Nagel, Haman, Shiveley (derived from Scheible) and Snellenbarger/Snellen all occur in the public records associated with Pitts Point. Other foreign surnames include Meunier, Gober [Gobert] which are French, Roney (which may be Italian), and Gunsales (probably Hispanic) (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996). While there were still plenty of examples of residents who descended from Scots-Irish families, the occurrence of Continental European surnames diversified the ethnic mix considerably in the Pitts Point area.

Demography and ethnicity aside, another important aspect of the Pitts Point residents was their interrelatedness through kin and marriage ties. While an exhaustive genealogy of the town has not been compiled, Schenian's preliminary research illustrates numerous examples of related families. For instance, the Carpenters and Connells were intermarried as well as involved in business relationships. Joseph Carpenter, who probably was the J. Carpenter running the Franklin Hotel in

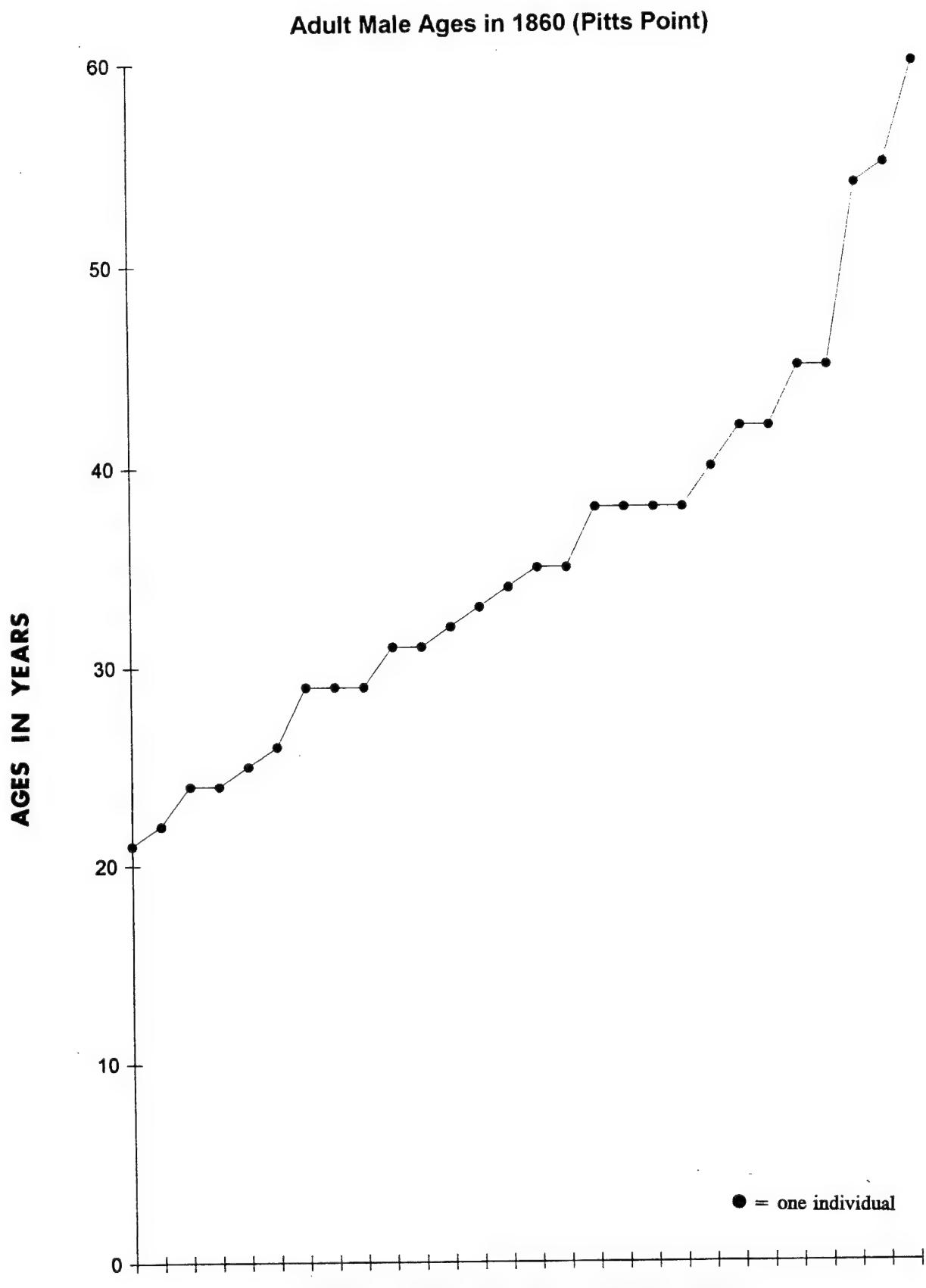


Figure 7. Adult male ages in 1860 (Pitts Point).

Adult Male Ages in 1870 (Pitts Point)

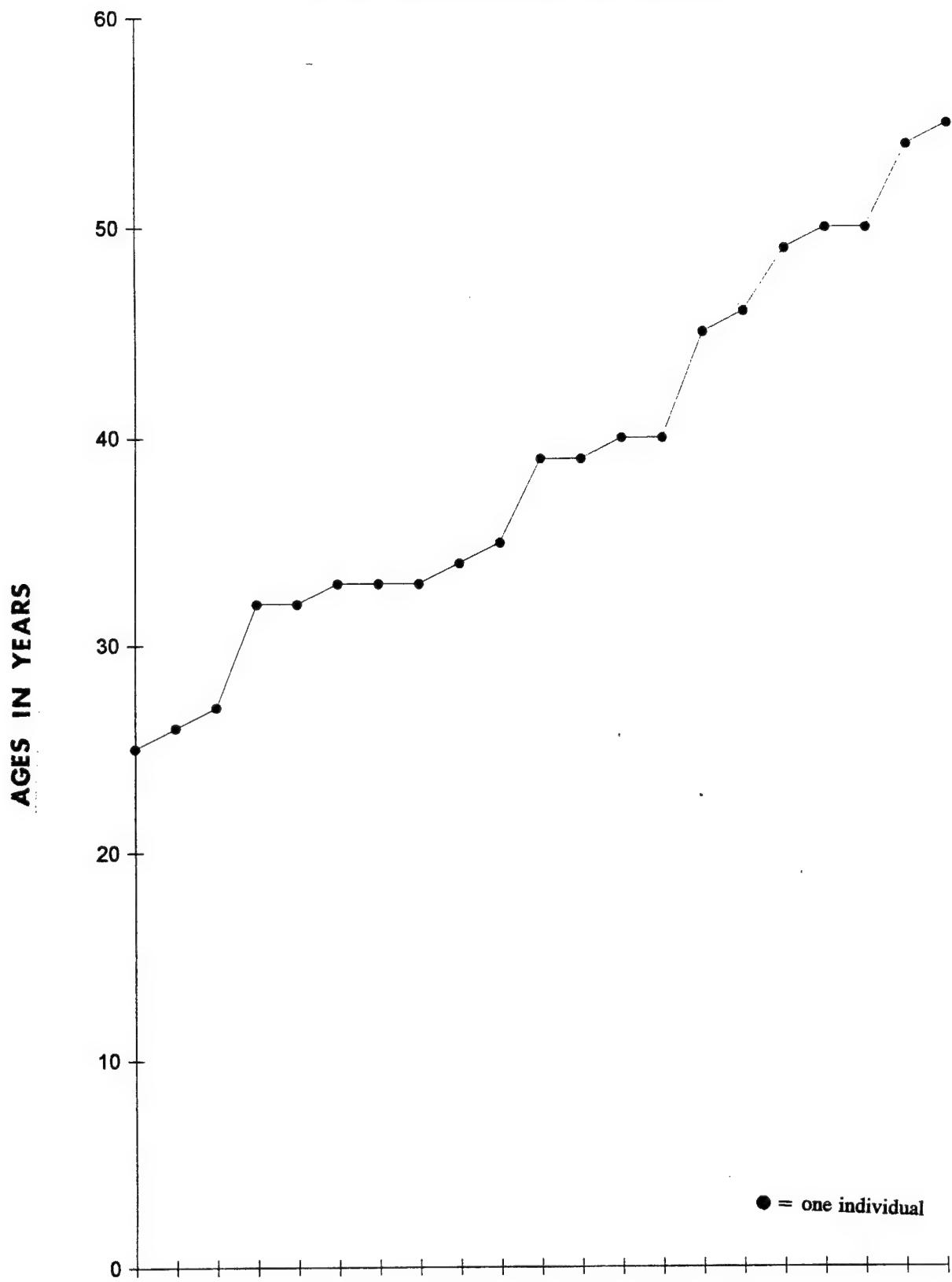


Figure 8. Adult male ages in 1870 (Pitts Point).

1860, married Ellenor Connell. James Connell, who was probably a relative, also worked in the Franklin Hotel and the two men served in the same company during the Civil War. The Connells intermarried with the Goldsmiths who owned property and ran businesses in Pitts Point. Extensive kinship ties are evident for the Greenwell family who intermarried with the Hargans, the Lees and Troutmans. Some of these ties endured over many years, particularly among families who remained in Bullitt and surrounding counties.

Recorded Archaeological Resources in Pitts Point

The University of Kentucky Program for Cultural Resource Assessment conducted an archaeological survey of Pitts Point in 1979. The survey was directed by Nancy O'Malley who also was senior author of the technical report that presented the results (O'Malley et al. 1980).

The town of Pitts Point, located entirely in Hunting Area 98, was first visited on February 11, 1979; however, snow cover precluded survey at that time and inclement weather interrupted a second visit in late February. Survey finally was accomplished in late May. Survey conditions in the Pitts Point area were poor as the area was heavily vegetated and ground visibility was zero. However, several roads were still present, including the old road that became Main Street, the road leading to the Catholic Cemetery which probably corresponds to Brown Street, and another road in the northerly end of town that could have been Salt River Road. Short segments of four roads that may correspond to Clay Street, Buck Alley, Hardin Street and Kentucky Alley were also visible. A total of seven historic sites were recorded, largely because they still had structures or structural remains.

Shovel probing was conducted, but the vegetational cover was too dense to make the technique very effective. All of the recorded historic sites were in the southerly end of the town. The following permanent site numbers were assigned by the Office of State Archaeology. They are correlated with their probable town lot numbers.

15Bu370	possibly Lot 41 or 56
15Bu371	no lot number; Pitts Point Academy
15Bu373	possibly Lots 21, 22 or 23
15Bu375	lot number undetermined
15Bu376	possibly lot 17 or 37
15Bu378	possibly on Lots 6-11
15Bu379	possibly unnumbered lot adjacent to Lot 15 or Lot 40

The lot designations are very tentative since they are based on a sketch map made in 1979 when the town was surveyed. The survey crew did not have access to a town plat at the time of the visit. The sketch map (Appendix D) is in relative scale only. Site descriptions are summarized here and evaluated in light of the present compilation of deed information.

Site 15Bu370 was a remnant of a small frame building that probably once had a brick chimney (O'Malley et al. 1980:270). It stood on stone foundation piers, situated at each corner. Its dimensions were 4 by 5.5 meters. Near these ruins was another building remnant consisting of a bulldozed pile of brick and wooden planks. The site was fenced and lay on the southerly side of the road leading to the Catholic cemetery (Brown Street). Wire nails were noted in the surviving wooden

structural members and other twentieth century trash was strewn over the site. Collected artifacts included a glass beverage bottle fragment, part of an unmarked milk glass canning jar lid liner, a zinc canning jar lid, a wire nail and a glazed stoneware crockery sherd. These artifacts probably date from the last quarter of the nineteenth century and continued to be used in the twentieth century. Judging from the site's relative location on the sketch map, it could have been located on Lot 41 or 56. However, deed information gathered for these lots did not mention structures.

Site 15Bu371 is thought to correspond to the Pitts Point Academy, located on the westerly side of Main Street, northwest of the Protestant cemetery (O'Malley et al. 1980:270). Richard Briggs visited the site in 1973 and took photographs of the Academy building, which was still standing at the time, but in ruinous condition. His photograph (Kempf 1996: 145) shows a frame structure with brick chimney(s) probably built for wood/coal burning stoves. Part of the building was probably two stories.

The building had collapsed by the 1979 survey but a limestone foundation forming an L-shaped plan was still recognizable. Wooden beams, a brick chimney and a "tin" roof were also associated. Nearby a subterranean limestone-lined structural foundation, and a frame chicken coop was observed (Figure 9). A stock pond also lay between the Academy foundation and the subterranean structure. Very few artifacts (a glass fragment, a wire nail and a cut nail) were collected. The cut nail was probably made prior to about 1890 when wire nails were manufactured in sufficient quantity and cheaply enough to dominate the nail market.

Site 15Bu373 consisted of a frame structure (in ruins) with a flat "tin" roof, two doors, no windows and an interior trough (Figure 10; O'Malley et al. 1980:271). A limestone-lined cellar or cistern was also associated. Wire nails fastened the structural members. The floor plan measured 7 by 12 meters. Although an interior feature was identified as a feeding trough at the time of survey, the building appears to be well constructed, perhaps more than would be expected for a livestock outbuilding. It may have been part of a blacksmith's facility in which a water-filled trough might have been used to cool down the hot items coming from the forge (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996). Its small size and lack of windows argues against any residential use. Collected artifacts include clear and light green glass fragments, glazed porcelain sherds, a zinc canning jar lid and a wire nail, all dating to the late nineteenth century or later.

This site was located on the easterly side of Main Street across from and between the second and third of four road remnants that intersected with the westerly side of Main Street. If these road remnants represent, from south to north, Clay Street, Buck Alley, Hardin Street and Kentucky Alley, then Site 15Bu373 is between Buck Alley and Hardin Street and could have been on Lots 21, 22 or 23. Lots 20 and 21 were described as having a crib and hoghouse and a blacksmith shop in 1913. No structures are known for Lot 22. Lots 22 and 23 were associated with the United Baptist Church. There was apparently a church building somewhere on these two lots, most likely on Lot 23.

Site 15Bu375 consisted of a frame standing structure painted red, with an interior brick chimney for a coal or wood-burning stove (Figure 11; O'Malley et al. 1980:272). The structure had a limestone foundation. The floor plan was a single room measuring 6 by 10 meters, with three doors and four windows. It also had a partitioned section that strongly suggested a cloak room. Local informants suggested in 1979 that this structure was the first free public school in Pitts Point (built in 1850) that was later converted to the Catholic church. No deed information was found to corroborate this identification nor is the basis for the association of a school and the church known.

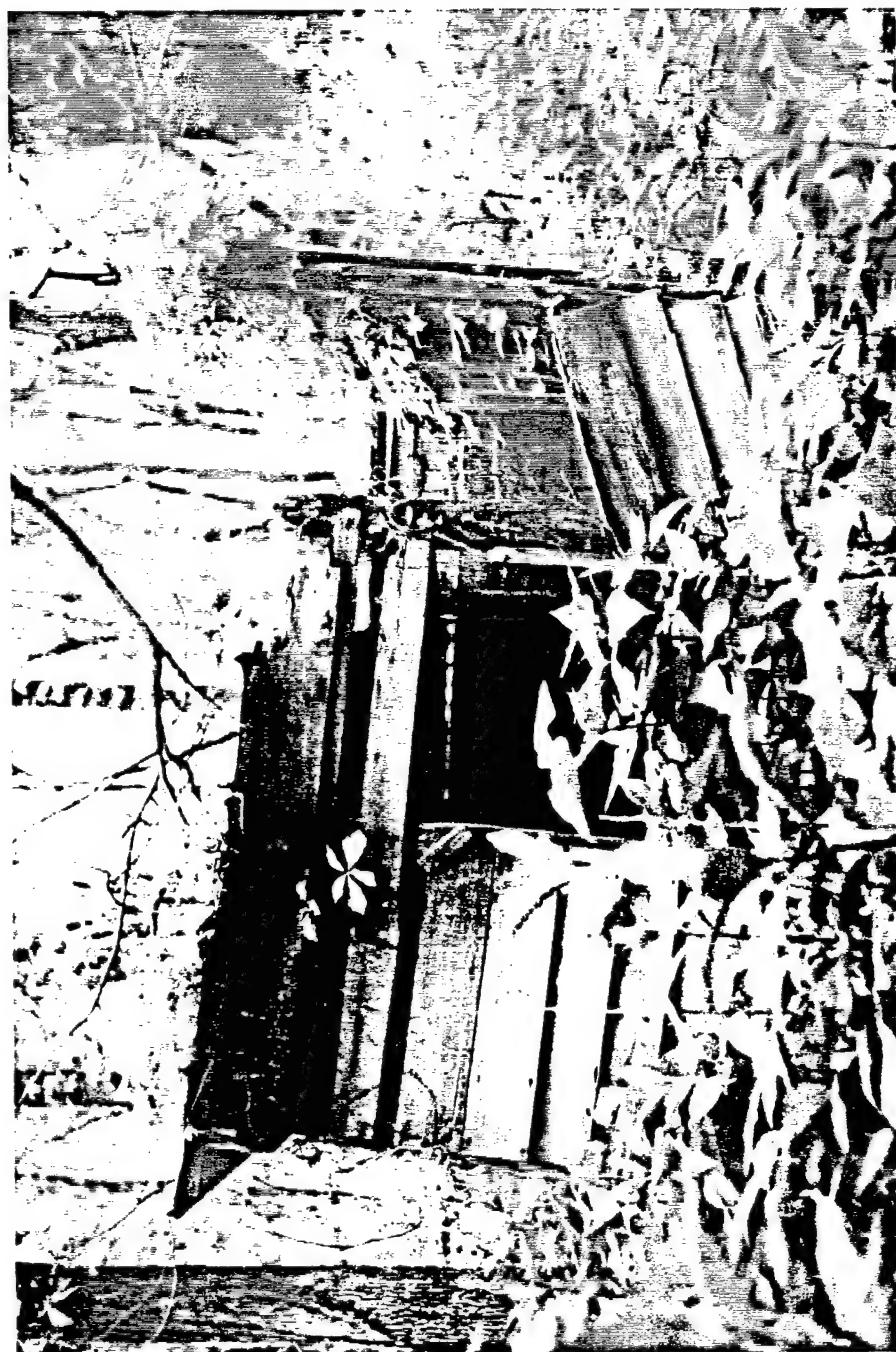


Figure 9. Chicken coop at Site 15BU371.



Figure 10. Collapsed structure at Site 15BU373.

Richard Briggs photographed a church in ruins that was identified as the Catholic church (Kempf 1996:142); if that identification is correct, Site 15Bu375 could not be the Catholic church. Catholic church records also state that a building was constructed specifically for the Catholic church in Pitts Point. The Rolling Fork Seminary is listed as having been in Pitts Point in 1859-1860; it could have been located here.

The lot designation of this site was not determined. It is located in the westerly section of Pitts Point, on the northerly side of Brown Street and near the Catholic cemetery. As it was farther from road landmarks than the other recorded sites, its relative location on the sketch map (Appendix D) may be unreliable.

Site 15Bu376 contained the remains of two structures, both with limestone foundations, and one probably with a brick chimney (O'Malley et al. 1980:273). A well that had been exploded is also associated with the structures. All of the cultural features were heavily disturbed at the time of survey. The disturbance is probably the result of military activity. Because of the danger of soldiers falling into wells obscured by vegetation, Fort Knox adopted a policy (still active in 1979) of detonating explosives inside wells which collapsed their walls and sometimes flung debris outward for a considerable distance. This policy has now been altered, and wells are filled with culturally sterile materials. Brown Street ran about 12 meters south of the site and fencing was noted about 7 meters to the north. Collected artifacts included machine made bottle glass of various types dating to the twentieth century, undecorated whiteware sherds, an iron container, an iron lock plate, a wire nail and an unidentified iron disc.

The site's relative location on the sketch map suggests that it may be associated with Lot 17 or 37. The deed history for Lot 17 does not mention any structures. However, Lot 37 contained a house in 1890 that may be associated with this site. A 1940 Army map also shows a house on Lot 37 (Office of the Post Engineer 1940).

Site 15Bu378 contained the remains of a structure with a limestone-lined basement, a barn with a limestone foundation and an exploded well (O'Malley et al. 1980:274-275). Collected artifacts include several fragments of bottle glass, undecorated whiteware, salt glazed and unglazed stoneware, a zinc canning jar lid with liner, a cut nail and a wire nail and an iron spring. Some of these artifacts date as early as the nineteenth century but others date to the twentieth century.

The site is located on either side of a road remnant tentatively identified as Buck Alley, on the westerly side of Main Street. Lots 6-11 were located in this area. Deed information for these lots is limited; however, Lots 7 and 8 contained a house, a storehouse and stables by 1837.

Site 15Bu379 consisted of a small mill-sawed frame structure, measuring approximately 4.1 by 2.4 meters, and fastened with wire nails (O'Malley et al. 1980:275). It is located on the northerly side of Brown Street. Site 15Bu376 is located nearby to the north, and Site 15Bu370 is across the street. No artifacts were collected.

This site may be located on Lot 111 next to Lot 15 or on Lot 40. The deed history for Lots 39 and 40 indicate that a house was present somewhere on the two lots by 1866. Lot 111 included a house around 1868, and a telephone exchange was on part of the lot prior to 1942.

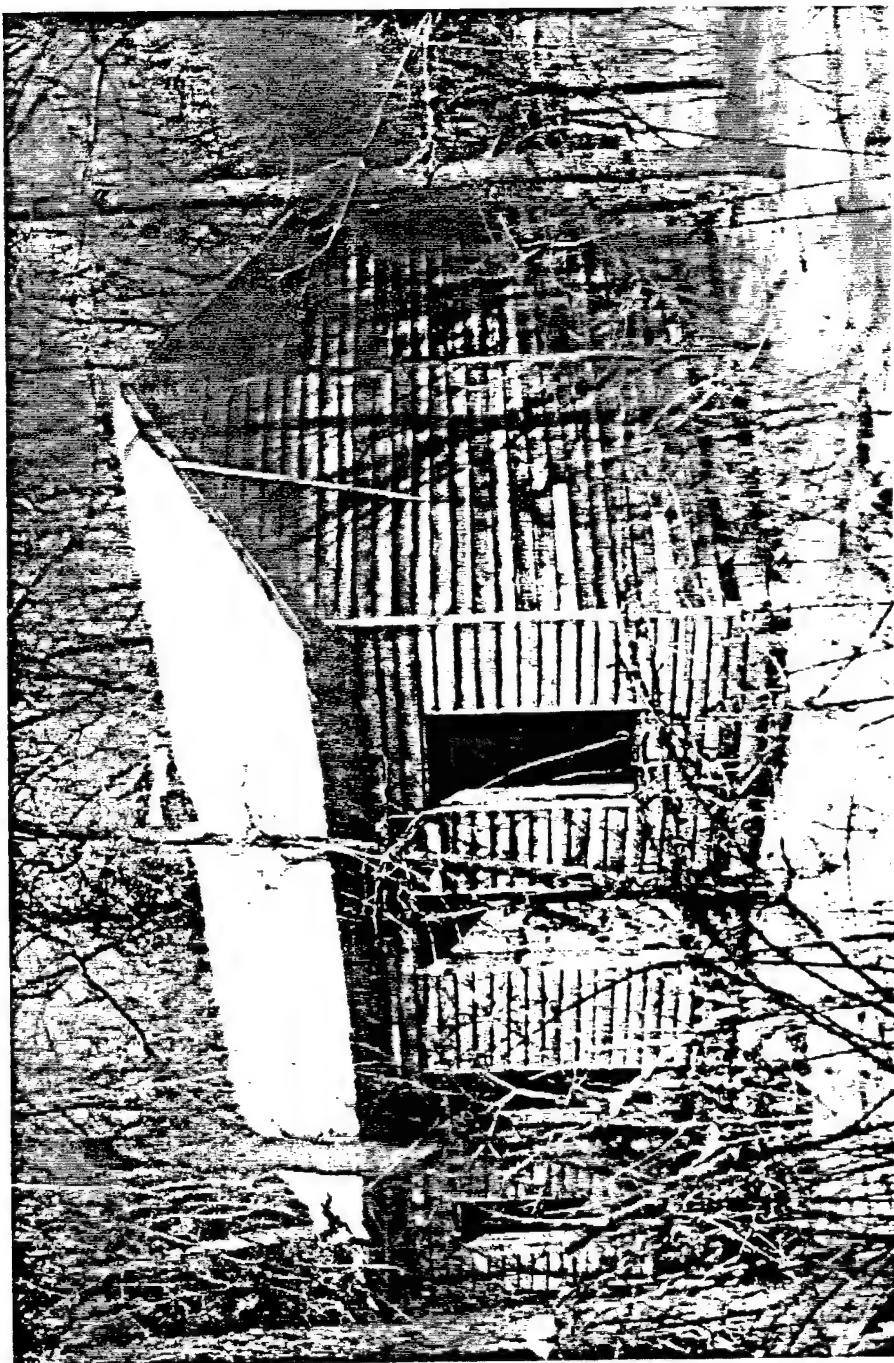


Figure 11. Standing structure at Site 15BU375.

The recorded archaeological sites in Pitts Point represent only a very small portion of the historic sites that were once present. The very poor survey conditions and heavy vegetational growth, as well as the nonintensive nature of the reconnaissance survey in 1979, reduced the possibility of finding and distinguishing between historic remains on the many town lots associated with Pitts Point. However, the deed information compiled in this report suggests that numerous structures were built in Pitts Point. The acquisition of the town and its conversion into impact area further suggests that cultural remains below ground may be reasonably well preserved.

Research conducted by Fort Knox archaeologists Pamela Schenian and Steve Mocas elsewhere on the post indicates that earlier historic sites may be better preserved than later ones. The reason for this differential preservation is that the later sites were more likely to be standing at the time of military acquisition. Since common military practice at the time involved bulldozing standing structures, site destruction and disturbance was greater in localities where buildings were still extant. As the 1979 survey demonstrated, however, some standing structures were left in place (O'Malley et al. 1980). Among these were at least some of the Pitts Point structures. The probable schoolhouse at Site 15Bu375 was well preserved at the time of the 1979 survey; it, along with the remnants of the other structures, was destroyed by the range fires of 1987 (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996).

Conclusions and Recommendations

This study of Pitts Point has compiled an extensive, albeit incomplete, history of lot transactions and conveyances through time, listings of businesses and institutions associated with the town and details concerning the town's population and principal families. Like many small towns in Kentucky, the sort of information that is most accessible for such sites is public in nature—deeds, wills, court order books, mortgages, tax rolls, census returns and other types of records. Occasionally, a pertinent photograph or two may be found, or personal reminiscences of some aspect of the town may surface. Far more often, however, the more personal histories of small towns are obscured or even largely lost once the inhabitants have died and their descendants are scattered. Particularly for towns like Pitts Point that were in decline by the early twentieth century, the passing of several generations makes historical reconstruction even more of a challenge. People still living, who may have known Pitts Point before military acquisition, are now elderly, and their memories are those of childhood. Such informants, while valuable sources of information, remember only the later occupation of Pitts Point, and may not have any knowledge of the town as it appeared and operated in the mid to late nineteenth century.

While documentary information is very important to the reconstruction of small town life, archaeological research also has much to add to the body of knowledge about a given place. Unique as a data set, archaeological artifacts and features reflect the actual possessions people owned and used, and the houses and other buildings that composed their cultural environment. Their activities can be reconstructed, often in a quite detailed way, by the things they left behind.

Such prosaic items as pharmaceutical bottles, patterned dishes, buttons, tools, and toys may seem inconsequential, but, professional analysis can glean many important historical patterns and trends from these fragments. For instance, pharmaceutical labels indicate the types of ailments people purchased over-the-counter medicine to cure, and indirectly shed light on health status. The origins of the pharmaceutical concoctions, as well as other manufactured products such as cosmetics, processed foods, and the like, can often be determined by the label as well. Local pharmacies of the

nineteenth century frequently ordered bottles that were embossed with their name and location. National pharmaceutical and food companies often packaged their products in similarly labelled bottles. Analysis of these types of artifacts offers insights about the participation of a site within a national market.

Another example is the analysis of ceramic dishes on which people ate their meals. These dinner sets may be undecorated or patterned, and their manufacturers were often indicated by a backstamp on the base of plates or other forms. English and European ceramics dominated American residential ceramic assemblages prior to the late nineteenth century when the potteries of the East Liverpool, Ohio, area began to capture more of the local market. Kentucky's proximity to the East Liverpool area made its residents prime consumers for these wares. Sites in Pitts Point that predate the emergence of American dinnerwares can be expected to have larger quantities of English and/or European ceramics. Since ceramics figure significantly in people's perceptions of their wealth status, the identification of expensive ceramics versus cheaper wares can shed light on the social status of various families or households in a community. These examples are only a few of the ways in which archaeological data can amplify and illuminate the historical record.

In an urban setting, where people live close to one another, identifying archaeological deposits for specific lots can be challenging. Not only are spatial controls necessary to insure that an assemblage is associated with the correct town lot, but the deed history of any given lot is necessary to correctly identify specific household assemblages and features within a lot. In the case of Pitts Point, town lots were established at an early date and, for the most part, subsequent additions were also numbered. The lot numbers were usually referenced in the deed conveyances, and sometimes buildings were mentioned. Federal census records and state business gazetteers offer insights about the business occupations of some of the residents at various times during the town's existence.

Armed with this body of knowledge, the challenge remains to identify lot boundaries on the ground and associate them with their proper lot numbers. The success of such an operation depends on several factors, including but not limited to, the continuance of fixed boundary lines over time, the incidence of what might be called "lot line crossing" caused by inadequate knowledge of boundaries, annexation of a lot by adverse possession, or the blurring of boundaries over time and the combination of lots into larger parcels. Pitts Point presents some special challenges because its lot boundaries were established first (probably around 1830-1832) by a survey that is no longer available and then again by survey in 1858, following the recollections and perceptions of the lotholders of that later time. The second survey did lay down stone markers, and roads and alleys were identified that still can be seen on the modern landscape. Unfortunately, time, fire and the natural agents of decomposition have erased virtually all above ground structural evidence since the 1979 survey.

Further archaeological fieldwork at Pitts Point should strive to relocate as many of the town lot boundaries as possible so that specific sites can be associated with specific lots and the families who owned and/or lived and used them. Several methods could be used to accomplish this goal. However, prior to any serious effort to relocate the town plat on the ground, the limitations of the vegetational cover must be addressed. Owing to the abandonment of the area since 1942, and the periodic fires that have swept through it, the secondary growth is prohibitive. A controlled burn would be the most efficient method of removing much of the vegetation that prevents effective survey. Late fall or early winter would be the best time for a burnoff because it would increase the

potential for surviving ornamental plants such as daffodils or yuccas to be identified in the spring. After the burnoff, selective bushhogging could be employed to further clear the area. Some tree removal may be advisable although this option should be exercised only after an evaluation of the area's condition following the burnoff and bushhogging.

Locating lot lines can be accomplished by a variety of approaches. Surveying visible road remnants and the cemeteries is an obvious first step. Location by transit survey of the largest trees (those that can be aged to greater than 75 years old) may also prove to be useful since trees often grow along boundary lines, and may also be identifiable as ornamentals specifically planted as part of landscaping around a house or other building. If the ground cover can be cleared sufficiently, use of a metal detector and/or remote sensing equipment has the potential of identifying subsurface anomalies and metallic concentrations that may be useful in locating areas of intensive occupation such as a houseyard. For instance, some of the houses may have had cellars (as was documented for Site 15Bu378), and other subsurface deep features such as wells, cisterns, root cellars and privies are to be expected as well. Low flight infrared and black/white aerial photography taken after the burnoff may also help relocate roads and other cultural features.

A cautionary note is in order concerning the use of metal detectors. Metal detectors can or will detonate some types of ordnance (Pamela Schenian, personal communication 1996). Prior to use of this technique, detection methods used to identify subsurface ordnance should be reviewed; detection methods that can distinguish archaeological features from ordnance and/or improve the safety factor in ordnance removal should be identified, if possible. The possibility of encountering ordnance that cannot be removed, and must be detonated in place should also be addressed, since detonation would have a detrimental effect on archaeological deposits. The Advisory Council for Historic Preservation issued a notice of foreclosure on September 26, 1995 to the U.S. Army for ordnance removal at a Virginia base because the effect the removal would have on cultural resources was not addressed (Advisory Council for Historic Preservation 1995). The problem of unexploded ordnance in archaeological sites needs to be addressed, not only for Pitts Point, but for the post as a whole. The removal of unexploded ordnance is considered a federal undertaking that is subject to the requirements of Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Once the spatial and landscape data are compiled on a single map, an intensive survey utilizing systematic shovel probing and controlled surface collection of lots will aid in identifying more specifically the distribution, size and depth of areas of cultural midden, features, and artifact density. Evaluation of the distributions of cultural deposits identified during intensive survey can then lead to a program of systematic excavation, using standard professional archaeological procedures, of houselots or areas where commercial businesses were located.

Even though only a reconnaissance level survey of Pitts Point has been accomplished, the documentary research presented in this report indicates a very high potential for significant, well preserved cultural deposits in the town. The town was established in the 1830s, flourished from the 1850s to the 1870s, and continued to be occupied until its acquisition by the military. A wide variety of businesses were conducted in the town over the many years of its history. Many families, of ethnically diverse backgrounds, lived and died here. Pitts Point has a very high potential for providing unique and important information on small town life in Kentucky and its immediate region, that also would constitute significant comparative data for studies in other regions. Until proven otherwise by professional archaeological research, the town of Pitts Point should be considered a

potentially significant archaeological resource that needs to be field evaluated for its eligibility to the National Register for Historic Places.

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United States Department of the Interior

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Appendix A - Deed Abstracts

The following deed abstracts are organized by deed book. An index by grantor is presented in Appendix B.

Grantor: HARDY, F.M.

Grantee: HARDY, G.W.

Date: June 30, 1886

Book and Page Reference: 26:25-26

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 20-21, 2 UNNUMB. TRACTS

Price: 400.00

Notes:

Grantor: GREENWELL, J.J.

Grantee: FENLEY, ISAAC H.

Date: March 22, 1887

Book and Page Reference: 26:218

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 8A-33

Price: 200.00

Notes: HOUSE & LOT, 66 BY 210 FT.; JOHN GLENN EST. ON NORTH,
VOLDINE TROUTWINE HRS. ON SOUTH

Grantor: JOHNSTON, DR. JOHN E. & DRUCILLA

Grantee: DAVIS, T.N.

Date: November 12, 1888

Book and Page Reference: 28:38

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 111

Price: 390.00

Notes: HOUSE AND LOT FRONTING MAIN STREET

Grantor: ADAMS, GEORGE W.

Grantee: ADAMS, CORA MAY

Date: January 13, 1890

Book and Page Reference: 28:115

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 45-46

Price: 150.00

Notes: INCLUDES TWO HOUSES

Grantor: HARDY, G.W. & MARY

Grantee: MILLER, F.W.

Date: December 26, 1889

Book and Page Reference: 28:151

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 37

Price: 190.00
Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE

Grantor: PRITCHETT, JW & ADDIE L.
Grantee: GREENWELL, ELMO
Date: April 2, 1890
Book and Page Reference: 28/170
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 4-5
Price: 300.00
Notes: INCLUDES MILL BUILDING AND LOTS ONLY

Grantor: HARDY, C.E. & LENA
Grantee: HARDY, G.W.
Date: October 12, 1893
Book and Page Reference: 30:164
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-19A
Price: 150.00
Notes: DEED EXCLUDES PITTS POINT ACADEMY AND CEMETERY

Grantor: ADAMS, CORA MAY
Grantee: KELLY, C.A.
Date: January 26, 1893
Book and Page Reference: 30:329
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 45-46
Price: 200.00
Notes: INCLUDES TWO HOUSES

Grantor: KRODEL, LOUISA & JOHN F.
Grantee: TROUTWINE, FILMORE
Date: May 28, 1894
Book and Page Reference: 30:501
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 103-105
Price: 250.00
Notes: LOUISA KRODEL INHERITED FROM VOLDINE TROUTWINE

Grantor: DAWSON, WILLIAM & WIFE
Grantee: KELLY, C.A.
Date: February 3, 1895
Book and Page Reference: 31:121
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 80-81
Price: 150.00
Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE; LOTS LISTED AS 80 AND 87 BUT 87 SHOULD BE 81; A. HATFIELD ON NORTH; PHELPS ON S.

Grantor: PUBLIC SCHOOL DIST. (WHITE)
Grantee: J.S. HILL, G.W. HARDY, F.W. HARDY, H.J. GREENWELL
Date: September 9, 1895
Book and Page Reference: 31:181
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-19
Price: 354.00
Notes: PITTS POINT ACADEMY; TRUSTEES H.D. SHAFFER, R.L. DAWSON,
JOS. A. ICE

Grantor: KELLY, C.A.
Grantee: COWLEY, THOMAS
Date: April 20, 1894
Book and Page Reference: 31:311
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 45-46
Price: 75.00
Notes: INCLUDES TWO HOUSES

Grantor: GREENWELL, ELMORE BY SHERIFF
Grantee: SHAFFER, H.D.
Date: October 22, 1896
Book and Page Reference: 31:513
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 4-5
Price: 100.00
Notes: KNOWN AS THE MILL LOTS;SETTLED SUIT OF E.W. HALL & CO. VS. P.A.
GREENWELL ET AL.

Grantor: COCHRAN, JAMES N. & KATHERINE
Grantee: HARDY, G.W.
Date: March 27, 1897
Book and Page Reference: 31:618
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 3
Price: 60.00
Notes: CONVEYED INTEREST IN AND TO MASONIC HALL WITH 2 ANTEROOMS

Grantor: GREENWELL, H.J.
Grantee: HARDY, G.W.
Date: December 1, 1897
Book and Page Reference: 32:200
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-19
Price: 111.00
Notes: HALF INTEREST IN PITTS POINT ACADEMY AND LOT

Grantor: FENLEY, ISAAC HRS.

Grantee: HARDY, G.W. & MARY
Date: May 16, 1899
Book and Page Reference: 33:226
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-33
Price: 175.00
Notes: UNNUMBERED LOT NEXT TO LOT 103

Grantor: COWLEY, THOMAS
Grantee: HARDY, G.W.
Date: September 15, 1899
Book and Page Reference: 33:300
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 45-46
Price: 40.00
Notes: DEED INCLUDES 2 HOUSES

Grantor: SNELLEN, CHARLOTTE
Grantee: HARDY, C.E.
Date: April 10, 1896
Book and Page Reference: 34:139
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 51-52
Price: 5.00
Notes:

Grantor: HARDY, F.M.
Grantee: HARDY, C.E.
Date: July 4, 1896
Book and Page Reference: 34:140
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 84-86
Price: 50.00
Notes:

Grantor: HARDY, F.M. & MALINDA J.
Grantee: RIDGWAY, MAGGIE M.
Date: August 25, 1900
Book and Page Reference: 34:141
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 6-8,11
Price: 1.00
Notes: INCLUDES ONE HOUSE; CONVEYED AS GIFT

Grantor: GREENWELL, B.F. BY COMMR.
Grantee: DAWSON, JAMES B. & SARAH G.
Date: September 4, 1901
Book and Page Reference: 34:558

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 103-105

Price: 82.75

Notes: SOLD TO SETTLE SUIT OF M.V. TROUTWINE VS. B.F. GREENWELL

Grantor: LEE, J.R. & NANNIE

Grantee: HARDY, MALINDA

Date: March 25, 1902

Book and Page Reference: 34:606

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 18-19

Price: 190.00

Notes:

Grantor: LEE, J.R. & NANNIE

Grantee: HUME, FRANK

Date: May 25, 1901

Book and Page Reference: 34:638

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 15-17

Price: 50.00

Notes:

Grantor: DAWSON, JAMES & SARAH G.

Grantee: HUNT, MOLLIE & FRANK

Date: May 6, 1902

Book and Page Reference: 35:3

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 103

Price: 75.00

Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE

Grantor: HUME, FRANK

Grantee: HARDY, G.W.

Date: December 29, 1912

Book and Page Reference: 35:397

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 15-17

Price: PRICE NOT GIVEN

Notes:

Grantor: SHERIFF (BART HALL)

Grantee: KERR, THOMAS & MARY

Date: February 25, 1910

Book and Page Reference: 38:125

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 31

Price: 10.97

Notes: PRICE WAS TAX DUE

Grantor: ANDERSON, D.B. ET AL.

Grantee: HARDY, F.M.

Date: June 23, 1877

Book and Page Reference: 38:416

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 2

Price: 125.00

Notes: STONE HOUSE BUILT BY LEVI BROS.; PURCHASED BY JOHN
ANDERSON FROM A.P. COLLINS; LEFT TO HEIRS

Grantor: CARRICO, C.H. & CLYCE, LILLIAN

Grantee: HARDY, F.M.

Date: August 1, 1893

Book and Page Reference: 38:417

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 27-28

Price: 55.00

Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE

Grantor: HARDY ET AL. BY COMMISSIONER

Grantee: HARDY, G.W.

Date: November 1, 1905

Book and Page Reference: 38:473

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 8A-19

Price: 239.50

Notes: UNNUMBERED ACADEMY LOT

Grantor: DAWSON, JAMES B. ET AL

Grantee: DAWSON, R.L. ET AL

Date: May 11, 1903

Book and Page Reference: 39:167

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 25-26

Price: 222.50

Notes:

Grantor: LEE, JOHN LAW

Grantee: GWYNN, W.B.

Date: February 24, 1908

Book and Page Reference: 39:564

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 53-55

Price: 30.00

Notes:

Grantor: COMBS, J.F., ADMR. OF F.M. HARDY
Grantee: HARDY, K.V.
Date: November 1, 1906
Book and Page Reference: 40:569
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 2
Price: 164.00
Notes:

Grantor: DAWSON, R.L. ET AL
Grantee: KELLY, FRANK & FLODIE
Date: July 20, 1912
Book and Page Reference: 40:624
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 25-26
Price: 75.00
Notes:

Grantor: ALLEN, M.S. & NORA
Grantee: HARDY, G.W. & MARY
Date: April 17, 1908
Book and Page Reference: 40:91
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-29-31
Price: 100.00
Notes: HOUSE AND LOT FRONTING MAIN STREET; SALE TO SETTLE M.S.
ALLEN VS. R.L. HARDY

Grantor: CAMPBELL, W.B. (SHERIFF)
Grantee: HARDY, K.V.
Date: February 19, 1909
Book and Page Reference: 41:243
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 78-79
Price: 5.55
Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE; PROPERTY SOLD FOR TAXES DUE; AMANDA
HATFIELD FORMER OWNER

Grantor: HARDY, G. W.
Grantee: THOMAS, H.E. & P.G.
Date: February 9, 1908
Book and Page Reference: 41:335
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 18-19
Price: 150.00
Notes: SALE MADE TO SETTLE SUIT

Grantor: GWYNN, W.B. & LIZZIE
Grantee: HARDY, C.E.
Date: November 17, 1892
Book and Page Reference: 41:480
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 42-43
Price: 500.00
Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE

Grantor: HORNBECK, S.A. & LYDIA E.
Grantee: HARDY, C.E.
Date: January 17, 1896
Book and Page Reference: 41:482
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 36,41
Price: 30.00
Notes:

Grantor: GWYNN, W.B. & LIZZIE
Grantee: HARDY, CHARLES E.
Date: March 14, 1908
Book and Page Reference: 41:483
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 53-55
Price: 30.00
Notes:

Grantor: HARDY, C.E. & LENA
Grantee: HARDY, K.V.
Date: October 1, 1909
Book and Page Reference: 41:484-5
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 36,41-43,53-55
Price: 1.00
Notes:

Grantor: GLENN, A. BY COMMR.
Grantee: GLENN, H.H.
Date: September 1, 1910
Book and Page Reference: 42:280
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: HALF OF LOT 14, ADJ. LOT
Price: 80.00
Notes: CONVEYED TO SETTLE SUIT BY PEOPLE'S BANK, INCLUDES HALF OF LOT 14
AND ADJOINING UNNUMBERED LOT

Grantor: HARDY, K.V. & MAMIE
Grantee: MOSER, JOSEPH L.

Date: December 8, 1910
Book and Page Reference: 42:441
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 78-79
Price: 50.00
Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE; HARDYS FROM BELMONT; MOSER FROM LOUISVILLE

Grantor: HARDY, G.W. & MARY
Grantee: KELLY, GILES & KATE
Date: July 31, 1908
Book and Page Reference: 43:106
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 111
Price: 200.00
Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE; LOT NEXT TO 15

Grantor: KELLY, C.A. & LAURA
Grantee: MOSER, JOSEPH
Date: December 4, 1911
Book and Page Reference: 44/329
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 80-81
Price: 200.00
Notes: INCLUDES LOTS 80 AND 81 (INCORRECTLY CALLED 87)

Grantor: HARDY, G.W. & MARY
Grantee: HILL, THOMAS & MOLLIE
Date: January 21, 1913
Book and Page Reference: 44:167
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-33
Price: 220.00
Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE

Grantor: HARDY, G.W. & MARY
Grantee: HILL, THOMAS & MOLLIE
Date: May 27, 1942
Book and Page Reference: 44:167
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 45-46
Price: 600.00
Notes: INCLUDES TWO HOUSES

Grantor: DAWSON, R.L. & S.C.
Grantee: KELLY, FRANK & FLODIE
Date: July 20, 1912
Book and Page Reference: 44:285
Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 25-26

Price: 75.00

Notes:

Grantor: KELLY, C.A.

Grantee: MOSER, JOSEPH L.

Date: December 4, 1911

Book and Page Reference: 44:329

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 80-81

Price: 200.00

Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE

Grantor: MOSER, J.L. & SOPHIE

Grantee: WEBSTER, N.M.

Date: November 20, 1913

Book and Page Reference: 44:330

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 78-81

Price: 450.00

Notes: USED AS HOME AND PLACE OF BUSINESS

Grantor: WEBSTER, N.M.

Grantee: MOSER, SOPHIE & J.L.

Date: November 26, 1913

Book and Page Reference: 44:338

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 57-60,78-81

Price: 1.00

Notes:

Grantor: GLENN, H.H. ET UX.

Grantee: HILL, MOLLIE & TOM

Date: December 2, 1913

Book and Page Reference: 44:345

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 8A-32

Price: 75.00

Notes: FOUR UNNUMBERED LOTS

Grantor: THOMAS, F.G. & H.E.

Grantee: CRAIG, THOMAS E.

Date: June 6, 1911

Book and Page Reference: 44:48

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 18-19

Price: 175.00

Notes:

Grantor: HUNT, FRANK
Grantee: HUNT, MOLLIE
Date: July 31, 1912
Book and Page Reference: 44:64
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 103
Price: 75.00
Notes: FRANK HUNT DEEDED HIS HALF-INTEREST TO MOLLIE HUNT
(POSSIBLY A DIVORCE SETTLEMENT?)

Grantor: GLENN, H.H. & MATTIE
Grantee: ATCHER, J.C.
Date: December 21, 1914
Book and Page Reference: 45:14
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 14A
Price: 35.00
Notes: UNNUMBERED LOT SOUTH OF AND ADJOINING LOT 14

Grantor: HARDY, G.W.
Grantee: ATCHER, JOHN C.
Date: February 3, 1913
Book and Page Reference: 45:289
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 12-13, PART 14
Price: 2,500.00
Notes: RESIDENCE, STOREHOUSE & ALL ADJOINING BUILDINGS

Grantor: HARDY, G.W. & WIFE
Grantee: ATCHER, JOHN C.
Date: February 3, 1915
Book and Page Reference: 45:289
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 12-13, PART 14, OTHERS
Price: 35.00
Notes: INCLUDES LOTS 12-13, PART OF 14, 15-17, 20, 21, 8A-19B & 19A, 84-86?; INCLUDES
VARIOUS BUILDINGS

Grantor: COMMISSIONER, FOR DR. THOMAS E. CRAIG
Grantee: KELLY, FRANK
Date: April 8, 1916
Book and Page Reference: 45:373
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 36,38
Price: 98.50
Notes:

Grantor: KELLY, GILES

Grantee: HARDY, K.V.
Date: November 26, 1912
Book and Page Reference: 45:523
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 111
Price: 200.00
Notes: INDICATES LOT NOS. 11 AND 18; BOTH INCORRECT; ORIG. LOT NO. WAS 111

Grantor: HARDY, K.V.
Grantee: STARK, ARTHUR
Date: November 16, 1916
Book and Page Reference: 45:525
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 111
Price: 25.00
Notes: INDICATES LOT NOS. 11 AND 18; BOTH INCORRECT; ORIG. LOT NO. WAS 111

Grantor: COMMISSIONER (PETER B. MUIR)
Grantee: ATCHER, JOHN C. & MARY
Date: July 19, 0914
Book and Page Reference: 46:496
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 41-43
Price: 51.50
Notes:

Grantor: HARDY, K.V. (BY SHERIFF)
Grantee: ATCHER, MARY E.
Date: June 19, 1914
Book and Page Reference: 46:496
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 36,41-42,53-55
Price: 107.95
Notes: SOLD TO SETTLE LAWSUIT (FRANK DAWSON VS. K.V. HARDY)

Grantor: THOMAS, CRAIG
Grantee: ATCHER, JOHN C.
Date: August 5, 1913
Book and Page Reference: 46:497
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 18-19
Price: 125.00
Notes:

Grantor: ATCHER, JOHN C. & MARY E.
Grantee: DAWSON, LEE

Date: November 27, 1918
Book and Page Reference: 47:80
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 84-86
Price: 300.00
Notes: LOT NOS. NOT GIVEN, BUT APPEAR TO CORRESPOND TO 84,85,86

Grantor: RIDGEWAY, MARGARET & HUSBAND
Grantee: RYAN, LUKE
Date: March 22, 1919
Book and Page Reference: 47:224
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 6-11
Price: 250.00
Notes: MORTGAGED TO TOM HILL

Grantor: SHAFFER, H.D.
Grantee: KELLY, GILES
Date: July 19, 1919
Book and Page Reference: 47:374
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 4-5
Price: 100.00
Notes: KNOWN AS THE MILL LOTS

Grantor: COMBS J.F.
Grantee: KELLY, FRANK
Date: April 8, 1916
Book and Page Reference: 48:112
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 36,38
Price: 300.00
Notes: \$75 CASH, \$125 NOTE, \$100 NOTE

Grantor: KELLY, GILES
Grantee: KELLY, FRANK
Date: May 22, 1920
Book and Page Reference: 48:174
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 27-28,RF2
Price: 1.00
Notes:

Grantor: ATCHER, JOHN C.
Grantee: FROMAN, R.R.
Date: March 4, 1920
Book and Page Reference: 48:235
Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 18-21

Price: 450.00

Notes:

Grantor: RYAN, LUKE

Grantee: GRAHAM, JOE

Date: September 20, 1920

Book and Page Reference: 48:368

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 6-11

Price: 250.00

Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, R.R.

Grantee: FROMAN, RHODA D.

Date: November 26, 1920

Book and Page Reference: 48:396

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 18-21

Price: 374.63

Notes: SOLD TO SETTLE SUIT NO. 6790 IN HARDIN CIRCUIT COURT

Grantor: KEITH, WILLIAM

Grantee: DAWSON, ROBERT L.

Date: January 6, 1912

Book and Page Reference: 48:502

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 31

Price: 65.00

Notes: INCLUDED HOUSE WHERE KEITHS LIVED

Grantor: DAWSON, ROBERT L.

Grantee: DAWSON, LEE & DONA F.

Date: October 4, 1919

Book and Page Reference: 48:503

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 61-73

Price: 3,500.00

Notes:

Grantor: CREWS, OCTAVIA & LYNCH

Grantee: SIMPSON, WILLIAM L.

Date: March 7, 1921

Book and Page Reference: 48:517

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 36,38

Price: 350.00

Notes:

Grantor: KELLY, GILES
Grantee: KELLY, FRANK
Date: August 1, 1920
Book and Page Reference: 49:56
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 5
Price: 50.00
Notes: KNOWN AS THE MILL LOTS

Grantor: ATCHER, JOHN C. & MARY
Grantee: DAWSON, LEE
Date: March 8, 1922
Book and Page Reference: 49:268
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 48-52, 82-87
Price:
Notes: DEED OF CORRECTION

Grantor: GRAHAM, JOE & LESLIE L.
Grantee: DRUIN, WILLIAM
Date: October 14, 1922
Book and Page Reference: 49:474
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 6-11
Price: 1.00
Notes:

Grantor: DAWSON, R.L. ET UX.
Grantee: KELLY, FRANK AND FLODIE
Date: July 20, 1921
Book and Page Reference: 49:624
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 25-26
Price:
Notes: LOTS VACANT AT TIME OF PURCHASE

Grantor: KELLY, FRANK & FLODIE
Grantee: ATCHER, J.C.
Date: July 30, 1921
Book and Page Reference: 49:624
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 24-25,2,RF2
Price: 150.00
Notes:

Grantor: BROWN, H.E. & MARY
Grantee: MILLER, B.H. & LULIE

Date: April 24, 1929
Book and Page Reference: 53:359
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 36,38
Price: 200.00
Notes: PAID ON PROMISSORY NOTE

Grantor: HENDERSON & HARDY CO.
Grantee: DRUIN, BILL
Date: September 9, 1931
Book and Page Reference: 54:426
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 36,38
Price: 1.00
Notes: PRICE INCLUDED "OTHER CONSIDERATIONS"

Grantor: STARK, ARTHUR
Grantee: DRUIN, WILLIAM HARVE & VIRGIE
Date: January 20, 1939
Book and Page Reference: 59:389
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 111
Price: 1.00
Notes: INDICATES LOT NOS. 11 AND 18; BOTH INCORRECT; ORIG. LOT NO. WAS 111

Grantor: FROMAN HEIRS
Grantee: DRUIN, WILLIAM
Date: March 21, 1939
Book and Page Reference: 59:488
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 18-21
Price:
Notes: PRICE WAS "VALUABLE CONSIDERATION"

Grantor: DRUIN, WILLIAM HARVE & VIRGIE
Grantee: WEBER, IRVIN
Date: July 21, 1941
Book and Page Reference: 61:557
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 111
Price: PRICE NOT GIVEN
Notes: INDICATES LOT NOS. 11 AND 18; BOTH INCORRECT; ORIG. LOT NO. WAS 111

Grantor: GENTRY, CHESTER & CATHERINE
Grantee: USA
Date: June 12, 1943

Book and Page Reference: 61:563

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 111 (partial)

Price: NOT GIVEN

Notes:

Grantor: HARDY, KARL

Grantee: KELLY, GILES

Date: November 21, 1912

Book and Page Reference: 61:618

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 27-28

Price: PRICE NOT GIVEN

Notes: FILED IN HARDIN CO.

Grantor: HILL, THOMAS & MOLLIE

Grantee: USA

Date: May 27, 1942

Book and Page Reference: 63:267

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 8A-32

Price: 600.00

Notes:

Grantor: HILL, THOMAS & MOLLIE

Grantee: USA

Date: May 27, 1942

Book and Page Reference: 63:267

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 45-47,8A-33

Price: 0.00

Notes: INCLUDES TWO HOUSES ON LOTS 45-47

Grantor: HILL, THOMAS & MOLLIE

Grantee: USA

Date: May 27, 1942

Book and Page Reference: 63:269

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 8A-32

Price: 200.00

Notes: FOUR UNNUMBERED LOTS

Grantor: DRUIN, WILLIAM

Grantee: USA

Date: May 27, 1942

Book and Page Reference: 63:273

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 8A-29

Price: 850.00
Notes: PART OF LOT 111

Grantor: MOSER, SOPHIE & J.L.
Grantee: USA
Date: June 3, 1942
Book and Page Reference: 63:298
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 57-60,78-81
Price: 150.00
Notes:

Grantor: HILL, MOLLIE HUNT & THOMAS
Grantee: USA
Date: July 1, 1942
Book and Page Reference: 63:379
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 103
Price: 900.00
Notes:

Grantor: DAWSON, LEE
Grantee: USA
Date: July 8, 1942
Book and Page Reference: 63:400
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 31-34,61-73
Price: 250.00
Notes:

Grantor: ATCHER, J.C. & MARY
Grantee: USA
Date: July 8, 1942
Book and Page Reference: 63:402
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 12-14,14A,15-17
Price: 2,250.00
Notes:

Grantor: ATCHER, J.C.
Grantee: USA
Date: July 22, 1942
Book and Page Reference: 63:437
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 1-5,24-28,RF2
Price: 450.00
Notes: INCLUDED LOT 1 BY ADVERSE POSSESSION

Grantor: DAWSON, LEE
Grantee: DAWSON, DONA F.
Date: May 5, 1942
Book and Page Reference: 63:468
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 48-52,82-87
Price: 200.00
Notes:

Grantor: DAWSON, LOU
Grantee: USA
Date: August 29, 1942
Book and Page Reference: 63:468
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 48,50
Price:
Notes:

Grantor: ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF LOUISVILLE
Grantee: USA
Date: April 3, 1943
Book and Page Reference: 64:540
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 74-77
Price:
Notes: CONVEYED MAY 5, 1866 TO PETER JOSEPH LAVIALLE, THEN
BISHOP; NO PRICE GIVEN

Grantor: GREENWELL, H.A., TRUSTEE PROTESTANT CEM.
Grantee: USA
Date: June 5, 1943
Book and Page Reference: 65:130
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-51
Price: 0.00
Notes: PROTESTANT CHURCH CEMETERY; TRUSTEES AND ALL OTHER
CLAIMANTS UNKNOWN; NO PRIOR CONVEYANCES

Grantor: ATCHER, J.C.
Grantee: USA
Date: June 12, 1943
Book and Page Reference: 65:161
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 41-43
Price: PRICE NOT GIVEN
Notes:

Grantor: DRUIN, WILLIAM, BY COMMR.

Grantee: USA

Date: July 13, 1943

Book and Page Reference: 65:247

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 6-11,18-21,35-40

Price:

Notes: PRICE NOT GIVEN

Grantor: WEBER, REBECCA D., ET AL.

Grantee: USA

Date: April 22, 1944

Book and Page Reference: 66:66

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: PART OF 111

Price:

Notes: PRICE NOT GIVEN; GRANTORS INC. WEBER, SHERRILL W.
SHAPOFF & STANLEY R. & MARY SHAPOFF BY COMMR.

Grantor: ATCHER, JOHN C. & MARY E., NORA FLOYD

Grantee: USA

Date: June 2, 1945

Book and Page Reference: 68:121

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 22

Price:

Notes: NO PRICE INDICATED; ATCHER RECEIVED VIA UNRECORDED DEED
FROM C.J. BOLTON, SEVERN'S VALLEY ASSN.

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM

Grantee: LEE, HENRY, JR.

Date: October 5, 1832

Book and Page Reference: G:473-474

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 25

Price: 16.75

Notes: PURCHASE PRICE PAID TO J. G. PITTS

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM

Grantee: LEE, JOHN M.

Date: October 5, 1832

Book and Page Reference: G:474

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 4-5

Price: 75.00

Notes: PRICE PAID TO JAMES G. PITTS

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM

Grantee: SWANK, JACOB
Date: July 7, 1835
Book and Page Reference: H:224
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 28
Price: 35.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM
Grantee: NEIL, SAMUEL
Date: September 9, 1835
Book and Page Reference: H:249
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 1-3,RF2
Price: 35.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM
Grantee: LEE, RUDOLPHUS
Date: September 9, 1832
Book and Page Reference: H:251
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 12
Price: 7.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM
Grantee: FROMAN, NANCY
Date: September 28, 1835
Book and Page Reference: H:255
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 22
Price: 1.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM
Grantee: DEETS, RICHARD W.
Date: October 2, 1832
Book and Page Reference: H:31
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 27
Price: 35.00
Notes:

Grantor: LEE, RUDOLPHUS
Grantee: MALIN, ISAAC R.
Date: May 3, 1837
Book and Page Reference: H:448

Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 12
Price: 10.00
Notes: MALIN OF BRECKINRIDGE CO.

Grantor: MALIN, ISAAC R.
Grantee: BREWER, JOHN
Date: July 1, 1839
Book and Page Reference: I:189
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 12
Price: 25.00
Notes: MALIN OF BRECKINRIDGE CO.; BREWER OF HARDIN CO.

Grantor: LEE, JAMES B.
Grantee: BREWER, JOHN
Date: July 29, 1837
Book and Page Reference: I:6
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-19
Price: 1,000.00
Notes: INCLUDED TWO TRACTS; ONE LATER BECAME ACADEMY SITE

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM
Grantee: SIMMONS, BASIL L.
Date: September 16, 1837
Book and Page Reference: I:20
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 26
Price: 15.00
Notes:

Grantor: SIMMONS, BASIL L.
Grantee: CUSTER, JOSEPH P.
Date: October 20, 1837
Book and Page Reference: I:29
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 26
Price: 20.00
Notes:

Grantor: CUSTER, JOSEPH P.
Grantee: FELLOWS, WILLIAM AND CORNELIUS
Date: October 17, 1837
Book and Page Reference: I:41
Type of Instrument: MORTGAGE
Lot number: 7-11,18-21,26,20 A.
Price: 620.20

Notes: INCLUDED HOUSE, STOREHOUSE, STABLES ON LOTS 7-8

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM (BY BAILES E. FROMAN)

Grantee: CUSTER, JOSEPH P.

Date: October 31, 1837

Book and Page Reference: I:42

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 7-8

Price: 15.00

Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, BAILES E.

Grantee: BREWER, JOHN

Date: March 4, 1840

Book and Page Reference: I:284

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 13-17

Price: 50.00

Notes:

Grantor: NEIL, SAMUEL

Grantee: WOOLDRIDGE, DANIEL

Date: January 27, 1842

Book and Page Reference: I:484

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 1-3,RF2

Price: 250.00

Notes: DANIEL WOOLDRIDGE OF HARDIN CO.

Grantor: HARDY, F.M.

Grantee: RIDGEWAY, MARGARET HARDY

Date: August 28, 1900

Book and Page Reference: INHERIT

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 9-10

Price: 1.00

Notes: INHERITED FROM HER FATHER, F. M. HARDY

Grantor: CUSTER, JOSEPH P. & FELLOWS, WILLIAM

Grantee: JOHNSON, DAVID I.

Date: October 15, 1847

Book and Page Reference: L:38

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 7-11,18-21,26,20 A.

Price: 100.00

Notes:

Grantor: JOHNSON, DAVID I.

Grantee: WARREN, WILLIAM H. & RICHARD
Date: December 15, 1847
Book and Page Reference: L:415
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 7-11,18-21,26,20 A.
Price: 245.00
Notes:

Grantor: BREWER, JOHN
Grantee: MASDEN, JOHN AND ELMIRA
Date: March 25, 1851
Book and Page Reference: M:168
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 17
Price: 40.00
Notes: DEED INCLUDES LOTS 12 AND 17

Grantor: SWANK, JACOB & MARY M.
Grantee: DAWSON, WILLIAM
Date: June 22, 1851
Book and Page Reference: M:222
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 28
Price: 12.00
Notes: SWANK OF MISSISSIPPI COUNTY, MISSOURI

Grantor: BREWER, JOHN
Grantee: HAMAN, JOHN L.
Date: January 24, 1851
Book and Page Reference: M:255
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 14-15
Price: 40.00
Notes:

Grantor: BREWER, JOHN HRS.
Grantee: SNELLEN, ZACHIRIAH P.
Date: August 20, 1853
Book and Page Reference: M:293
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 16
Price: 16.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM BY BAILES FROMAN
Grantee: GREENWELL, CHARLES
Date: July 22, 1852
Book and Page Reference: M:307

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: RF1

Price:

Notes: UNNUMBERED RIVERBANK AREA FROM SAMUEL NEIL TO RAPHAEL
GREENWELL EXCEPT IN FRONT OF LOT 6

Grantor: FROMAN, ABRAHAM BY BAILES FROMAN

Grantee: HORRELL, THOMAS R.

Date: July 2, 1852

Book and Page Reference: M:308

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 23,6

Price: 25.00

Notes: DEED INCLUDES LOTS 6,23 AND RIVERBANK IN FRONT OF 6 (6A);
HORRELL OF BUTLER CO.

Grantor: JOHN BREWER HEIRS

Grantee: GREENWELL, ROBERT

Date: July 20, 1853

Book and Page Reference: M:492

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 8A-19

Price: 46.00

Notes: LATER BECAME SITE OF THE ACADEMY

Grantor: DEETS, R.W.

Grantee: MILLER, J.W.

Date: June 22, 1864

Book and Page Reference: N:109

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 27

Price: 25.00

Notes:

Grantor: WOOLDRIDGE, DANIEL

Grantee: GREENWELL, JOHN

Date: August 23, 1854

Book and Page Reference: N:127

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 1-2,4-5

Price: 100.00

Notes:

Grantor: WARREN, WILLIAM H. & ELIZABETH

Grantee: SLAUGHTER, PRESLEY F.

Date: August 23, 1854

Book and Page Reference: N:130

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 8-11,20 A.

Price: 450.00

Notes:

Grantor: BREWER, FRANCIS X. (BY JOHN'S WILL)

Grantee: GREENWELL, ROBERT

Date: August 23, 1854

Book and Page Reference: N:132

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 13

Price: 20.00

Notes:

Grantor: SNELLEN, ZACHIRIAH P.

Grantee: GREENWELL, ROBERT

Date: August 23, 1854

Book and Page Reference: N:132

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 12

Price: 120.00

Notes:

Grantor: HAMAN, JOHN L.

Grantee: GREENWELL, ROBERT

Date: August 23, 1854

Book and Page Reference: N:133

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 14-15

Price: 300.00

Notes:

Grantor: DAWSON, WILLIAM

Grantee: MILLER, JOHN W.

Date: August 23, 1854

Book and Page Reference: N:136

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 28

Price: 25.00

Notes:

Grantor: MASDEN, JOHN

Grantee: SNELLEN, ZACHIRIAH P.

Date: December 26, 1851

Book and Page Reference: N:136

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 12,17

Price: 57.00

Notes:

Grantor: DAWSON, WILLIAM
Grantee: MILLER, J.W.
Date: September 23, 1854
Book and Page Reference: N:137
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 28
Price: 25.00
Notes:

Grantor: HORRELL, THOMAS R.
Grantee: TRUSTEES, UNITED BAPTIST CHURCH OF PITTS POINT
Date: March 19, 1855
Book and Page Reference: N:272
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 22
Price: 30.00
Notes: TRUSTEES ARE ISAAC H. HAYS, ROBERT DAVIS & SIMON WOOLDRIDGE

Grantor: SLAUGHTER, PRESLEY F. & RAMONA
Grantee: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V. & GREENWELL, CHARLES
Date: February 20, 1856
Book and Page Reference: N:424
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8-11,20 A., RIVERBANK
Price: 2,500.00
Notes: INCLUDED SAWMILL

Grantor: GREENWELL, JOHN
Grantee: MILLER, JOHN W.
Date: February 20, 1856
Book and Page Reference: N:466
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 5
Price: 40.00
Notes:

Grantor: GREENWELL, CHARLES
Grantee: SHIVELEY, A.S. AND SWAN, J.B.
Date: February 8, 1860
Book and Page Reference: O:76
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 3
Price: 500.00
Notes: HALF OF LOT; APPURT. OF LOWER STORY, BLDG.

Grantor: HARDY, JAMES H. (ASSIGNEE OF G.W. HARDY)
Grantee: SHIVELEY, A.S.
Date: March 15, 1862

Book and Page Reference: O:132
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 42-43
Price: 700.00
Notes: TRADED HOUSE, LOT 32, FOR LOTS 42,43

Grantor: GREENWELL, CHARLES AND NANCY H.
Grantee: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Date: August 20, 1857
Book and Page Reference: O:133
Type of Instrument: RELINQ. OF INT.
Lot number: 8-11,20 A.,RIVERBANK
Price: 1,250.00
Notes: INCLUDES SAWMILL

Grantor: GREENWELL, JOHN
Grantee: GOLDSMITH, OWEN AND SAMUEL R.
Date: August 20, 1857
Book and Page Reference: O:134
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 4
Price: 250.00
Notes:

Grantor: GREENWELL, ROBERT
Grantee: GOLDSMITH, OWEN AND SAMUEL R.
Date: August 20, 1857
Book and Page Reference: O:137
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 12-13
Price: 250.00
Notes:

Grantor: HARDY, G.W.
Grantee: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Date: August 20, 1857
Book and Page Reference: O:138
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 20-21,7
Price: 600.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: HOLSCLAW, W.H.
Date: January 1, 1860
Book and Page Reference: O:299
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 20-21,7

Price: 600.00
Notes: BOUGHT FROM G.W. HARDY

Grantor: GREENWELL, JOHN
Grantee: LEVY, NATHAN AND ABRAM
Date: February 9, 1860
Book and Page Reference: O:565
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 2
Price: 120.00
Notes:

Grantor: WOOLDRIDGE, DANIEL
Grantee: FROMAN, B.E.
Date: June 5, 1860
Book and Page Reference: O:689
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: RF2
Price: 100.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: CHADDIS, MILDRED (WF. OF WILLIAM)
Date: September 11, 1860
Book and Page Reference: O:699
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 45-47
Price: 125.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: MYERS, HENRY
Date: September 11, 1860
Book and Page Reference: P:76
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8
Price: 345.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: SHIVELEY, A.S.
Date: July 6, 1861
Book and Page Reference: P:77
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 32
Price: 40.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: HERN, CEPPHUS
Date: July 6, 1861
Book and Page Reference: P:78
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 35
Price: 40.00
Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: CLEVELAND, W.B.; SHIVELEY, A.S.
Date: March 18, 1862
Book and Page Reference: P:131
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 10-11, RIVERBANK
Price: 2,000.00
Notes: INCLUDES SAW MILL

Grantor: MILLER, JOHN W. & ADITHA ANN
Grantee: HARSHFIELD, R.M., WALT & W.D.
Date: December 24, 1863
Book and Page Reference: P:315
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 5
Price: 3,500.00
Notes: INCLUDES A FLOUR MILL

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: HARDY, J. H.
Date: March 18, 1862
Book and Page Reference: P:317
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 32
Price: 40.00
Notes:

Grantor: MILLER, JOHN W.
Grantee: HARDY, F.M.
Date: December 10, 1868
Book and Page Reference: P:330
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 27-28
Price: 809.00
Notes:

Grantor: HORRELL, THOMAS
Grantee: GREENWILL, WILLIAM
Date: February 22, 1862

Book and Page Reference: P:336

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 18-19

Price: 110.00

Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.

Grantee: GABAN, N.L.

Date: September 11, 1860

Book and Page Reference: P:379

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 78-79

Price: 80.00

Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.

Grantee: HOPKINS, JAMES S.

Date: October 18, 1864

Book and Page Reference: P:434

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 31

Price: 300.00

Notes: HOPKINS FROM NELSON COUNTY

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.

Grantee: HOPKINS, JAMES S.

Date: October 18, 1864

Book and Page Reference: P:435

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 41

Price: 75.00

Notes: HOPKINS FROM NELSON COUNTY

Grantor: HORRELL, THOMAS R.

Grantee: MAGRUDER, WILLIAM

Date: April 28, 1864

Book and Page Reference: P:496

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 42-43

Price: 650.00

Notes:

Grantor: GOLDSMITH, OWEN AND SAMUEL R.

Grantee: HORRELL, THOMAS R.

Date: March 29, 1864

Book and Page Reference: P:617

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 12-13,34

Price: 500.00

Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.

Grantee: COLLINGS, J.F.

Date: November 25, 1865

Book and Page Reference: Q:5

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 44

Price: 300.00

Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE

Grantor: HARDY J. H.

Grantee: HIBBS, WILLIAM M.

Date: December 9, 1865

Book and Page Reference: Q:10

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 32

Price: 400.00

Notes:

Grantor: BOGARD, JOHN T.

Grantee: HIBBS, WILLIAM M. & NANCY

Date: March 3, 1866

Book and Page Reference: Q:11

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 36,38

Price: 1,100.00

Notes:

Grantor: BRISCOE, GERARD & CHARLOTTE

Grantee: SMITH, BENJ. F.

Date: March 3, 1866

Book and Page Reference: Q:12

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 36-38

Price: 1,000.00

Notes:

Grantor: LEVY, NATHAN AND ABRAM

Grantee: LEVI, BERNARD

Date: January 30, 1866

Book and Page Reference: Q:14

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 2

Price: 120.00

Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: BRISCOE, GERARD
Date: October 27, 1865
Book and Page Reference: Q:33
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 36-38
Price: 1,000.00
Notes: TRADED LOTS 36-38 PLUS CASH FOR FARMS

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: STEWART, JEREMIAH
Date: December 21, 1863
Book and Page Reference: Q:286
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 80-81
Price: 100.00
Notes:

Grantor: BOGARD, JOHN T.
Grantee: HIBBS, WILLIAM M.
Date: October 4, 1866
Book and Page Reference: Q:63
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 36,38
Price: 1,100.00
Notes: TO PAY OFF DEBTS

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: FORMAN, WILLIAM H.
Date: April 11, 1866
Book and Page Reference: Q:361
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 39-40
Price: 350.00
Notes: HOUSE INCLUDED

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: DAVIS, AUGUSTIN AND MARGARET E.
Date: December 28, 0865
Book and Page Reference: Q:371
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: NOT GIVEN
Price: 1,000.00
Notes: TWO LOTS FRONT. ON FROMAN ST; NO NUMBER

Grantor: HORRELL, THOMAS R. & LETITIA
Grantee: LAVALL, PATRICK
Date: October 11, 1866

Book and Page Reference: Q:392

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 33

Price: 38.00

Notes:

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.

Grantee: RONEY, J.R.M.

Date: November 13, 1866

Book and Page Reference: Q:414

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 52

Price: 50.00

Notes: PRICE INCLUDED HORSE, SADDLE AND BRIDLE

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.

Grantee: RONEY, J.R.M.

Date: January 7, 1867

Book and Page Reference: Q:445

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 51

Price: 60.00

Notes:

Grantor: HIBBS, WILLIAM M.

Grantee: RONEY, J.R.M.

Date: January 22, 1967

Book and Page Reference: Q:462

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 32

Price: 610.00

Notes: CONVEYANCE INVOLVED A TRADE

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.

Grantee: LEE, JOHN L.

Date: January 28, 1867

Book and Page Reference: Q:536

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 53-56

Price: 240.00

Notes:

Grantor: TRUSTEES, BAPTIST CHURCH

Grantee: MOORE, LEWIS

Date: May 4, 1867

Book and Page Reference: Q:536

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 23

Price: 66.00

Notes: NEAR HALF OF LOT WHERE CHURCH STANDS

Grantor: HOPKINS, JAMES WALLER

Grantee: CARLISLE, WALTER

Date: March 7, 1867

Book and Page Reference: Q:537

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 31

Price: 350.00

Notes:

Grantor: DAWSON, WILLIAM AND MARGARET

Grantee: GLENN, JOHN W.

Date: May 9, 0867

Book and Page Reference: Q:558

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 0

Price: 4,000.00

Notes: 3 UNNUMBERED LOTS ON FROMAN ST./COUNTY RD.

Grantor: RONEY, J.R.M.

Grantee: STEWART, JERRY

Date: February 23, 1967

Book and Page Reference: Q:580

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 32

Price:

Notes: TRADED LOT FOR LOTS 80-81

Grantor: TROUTWINE, VOLDINE (INHERITANCE)

Grantee: KRODEL, LOUISA K.

Date: August 1, 1887

Book and Page Reference: R:102

Type of Instrument: COMR. REPORT

Lot number: 39-40, 103-105

Price:

Notes: KRODEL INHERITED LOTS 39-40 AND 103-105 FROM HER FATHER,
VOLDINE TROUTWINE

Grantor: HARDY, F. M. BY COMM.R.

Grantee: FROMAN, W.H.

Date: January 23, 1868

Book and Page Reference: R:141

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 14A,111

Price: 900.00

Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE ON LOT 111

Grantor: GREENWELL, CHESTER
Grantee: HARGAN, T.J.
Date: January 5, 1869
Book and Page Reference: R:259
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 103
Price: 200.00
Notes:

Grantor: HOPKINS, JAMES W.
Grantee: FROMAN, J.V.
Date: September 21, 1868
Book and Page Reference: R:372-4
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 82-87
Price: 292.00
Notes: TO PAY OFF DEBT

Grantor: HARGAN, DR. THOMAS J. & HENRIETTA
Grantee: HARGAN (NOW MCCOUN), JUDITH ANN
Date: January 1, 1870
Book and Page Reference: R:566
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 105
Price: 800.00
Notes: SPECIFIES THAT LOT (UNNUMBERED IN DEED BUT DESCRIBED) WAS
IN "GREENWELL ADDITION"

Grantor: CARRICO, MARTHA
Grantee: ADAMS, GEORGE WASHINGTON
Date: January 11, 1871
Book and Page Reference: S:307
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 78-79
Price: 250.00
Notes:

Grantor: HIBBS, WILLIAM
Grantee: HARDY, F.M.
Date: April 26, 1871
Book and Page Reference: S:449
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 11
Price: 575.00
Notes: INCLUDED HOUSE

Grantor: FROMAN, J. V.
Grantee: COSBY, JOSEPH O. SR.

Date: September 30, 1869
Book and Page Reference: S:535
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: NOT GIVEN
Price: 870.00
Notes: 3 NOTES ISSUED FOR 2 LOTS AND A CARDING MACHINE

Grantor: FROMAN, W. H.
Grantee: JOHNSTON, JOHN
Date: January 2, 1873
Book and Page Reference: T:304
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 111
Price: 675.00
Notes: HOUSE AND LOT FRONTING MAIN STREET;

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: PHELPS, WESTLY
Date: January 21, 1874
Book and Page Reference: T:522
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 29-30,61-73
Price: 300.00
Notes: ALL BUILDINGS EXC. ONE SMALL ROOM STANDING BY ITSELF

Grantor: PHELPS, WESTLEY
Grantee: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Date: May 1, 1872
Book and Page Reference: T:523
Type of Instrument: MORTGAGE
Lot number: 29-30
Price: 628.20
Notes: MORTGAGE INCLUDES LOTS AND A CARDING MACHINE; PAID OFF
JAN. 22, 1874

Grantor: FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.
Grantee: SNELLEN, WILLIAM
Date: November 8, 1871
Book and Page Reference: T:68
Type of Instrument: DEED (TRADE)
Lot number: 51-52,87
Price: 0.00
Notes: DEED TRADED LOT 87 FOR LOTS 51 AND 52

Grantor: ADAMS, GEORGE W.
Grantee: DAWSON, WILLIAM & HARDY, F.M.
Date: January 6, 1872
Book and Page Reference: T:9

Type of Instrument: MORTGAGE
Lot number: 78-79
Price: 200.00
Notes: MORTGAGE INVOLVED HOUSE AND LOTS

Grantor: NAGEL, MARY & CASPER
Grantee: ADAMS, G.W.
Date: March 20, 1875
Book and Page Reference: U:272
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 103-105
Price: 300.00
Notes: CONVEYANCE WAS A TRADE FOR HOUSE AND LOTS FOR 20 A.

Grantor: HARGAN, THOMAS J.
Grantee: ADAMS, G.W.
Date: March 19, 1875
Book and Page Reference: U:273
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 103-104
Price: 115.00
Notes: THIS PROPERTY SOLD TO CASPER NAGEL IN JAN. 1874 AND
TRANSFERRED BY HIS CONSENT TO G.W. ADAMS

Grantor: ADAMS, NANCY
Grantee: ADAMS, GEORGE W.
Date: November 28, 1874
Book and Page Reference: U:275
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 39-40
Price: 1.00
Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE; "LOVE AND AFFECTION" DEED

Grantor: ADAMS, G.W.
Grantee: TROUTWINE, VOLDINE
Date: September 3, 1875
Book and Page Reference: U:276
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 103-105
Price: 140.00
Notes:

Grantor: ADAMS, G.W. & SALLY (SARAH)
Grantee: TROUTWINE, VOLDINE
Date: November 30, 1874
Book and Page Reference: U:276
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 39-40

Price: 1.00
Notes: LOTS TRADED FRO 20 A.

Grantor: ADAMS, G.W. & SALLY
Grantee: TROUTWINE, VOLDINE
Date: September 3, 1875
Book and Page Reference: U:432
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 103-105
Price: 140.00
Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE; INVOLVED TRADE WITH AMANDA HATFIELD OF
HOUSE AND TWO LOTS

Grantor: HATFIELD, AMANDA
Grantee: ADAMS, G.W. & SALLY
Date: August 14, 1874
Book and Page Reference: U:433
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 39-40
Price: 275.00
Notes:

Grantor: GREENWELL, CHARLES
Grantee: HORRELL, THOMAS R.
Date: September 9, 1875
Book and Page Reference: U:590
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-19A
Price: 130.00
Notes:

Grantor: CHADDIS, MILDRED
Grantee: ALSOP, G.P. ET UX.
Date: August 4, 1875
Book and Page Reference: V:156
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 45-47
Price:
Notes:

Grantor: GREENWELL, ROBERT
Grantee: KENNISON, A.C., L.F. TROUTMAN, JAMES H. HAYS
Date: June 9, 0866
Book and Page Reference: V:157
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: ACADEMY LOT
Price: 325.00
Notes: RECORDED 19 JAN 1877; 300.00 IN STOCK; 25.00 IN CASH

Grantor: HARGAN, THOMAS J. HRS.
Grantee: GREENWELL, J.J.
Date: February 1, 1877
Book and Page Reference: V:226
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-33
Price: 250.00
Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE & LOT; PROBABLY AN INHERITANCE

Grantor: HAYS, W.G. (EXOR. FOR T.R. HORRELL)
Grantee: HARDY, F.M.
Date: November 28, 1876
Book and Page Reference: V:453
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-19A
Price: 101.00
Notes: DEED EXCLUDES PITTS POINT ACADEMY AND CEMETERY

Grantor: PITTS POINT MALE & FEMALE ACADEMY
Grantee: DAWSON, WILLIAM
Date: May 24, 1879
Book and Page Reference: W:231
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 8A-19
Price: 100.00
Notes: ACADEMY, LOT AND PROPERTY INSIDE

Grantor: BELL, E.S.
Grantee: PRITCHETT, JOHN W.
Date: October 3, 1881
Book and Page Reference: X-340
Type of Instrument: DEED (MORTGAGE)
Lot number: 4-5
Price: 3,000.00
Notes: LOTS 4,5 CONTAINING FLOUR MILL AND INDIANA TRACT INCLUDING A MILL

Grantor: DAVIS, T.N.
Grantee: JOHNSTON, JOHN
Date: January 1, 1882
Book and Page Reference: X-456
Type of Instrument: DEED
Lot number: 111
Price: 600.00
Notes: HOUSE FRONTING MAIN STREET

Grantor: HARSHFIELD, W.D., WALT AND R.M.,
Grantee: BELL, ELISHA S.
Date: June 15, 1880

Book and Page Reference: X:323

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 5

Price: 4,000.00

Notes: TRADE FOR 800 ACRES IN TEXAS, LOT 5 CONTAINING A FLOUR MILL

Grantor: TROUTMAN, L. J.

Grantee: ADAMS, GEORGE W.

Date: April 15, 1885

Book and Page Reference: Z:305

Type of Instrument: DEED

Lot number: 45-47

Price: 50.00

Notes:

Grantor: HARDY, F.M.

Grantee: HARDY, G.W.

Date: November 17, 1885

Book and Page Reference: Z:496

Type of Instrument: ASSIGNMENT

Lot number: 12-13, PART OF 14

Price:

Notes: INCLUDES HOUSE; SOLD TO SETTLE SUIT AGAINST B.F. RUSSELL
ET AL.

Appendix B

Alphabetical Listing of Grantors

Grantor	Grantee	Reference
ADAMS, CORA MAY	KELLY, C.A.	30:329
ADAMS, G.W.	TROUTWINE, VOLDINE	U:276
ADAMS, G.W. & SALLY	TROUTWINE, VOLDINE	U:432
ADAMS, G.W. & SARAH (SARAH)	TROUTWINE, VOLDINE	U:276
ADAMS, GEORGE W.	ADAMS, CORA MAY	28:115
ADAMS, GEORGE W.	DAWSON, WILLIAM & HARDY, F.M.	T:9
ADAMS, GEORGE W.	ADAMS, GEORGE W.	U:275
ADAMS, NANCY	HARDY, G.W. & MARY	40:91
ALLEN, M.S. & NORA	HARDY, F.M.	38:416
ANDERSON, D.B. ET AL.	U.S.A.	63:437
ATCHER, J.C.	U.S.A.	65:161
ATCHER, J.C.	U.S.A.	63:402
ATCHER, J.C. & MARY	U.S.A.	48:235
ATCHER, JOHN C.	FROMAN, R.R.	47:80, 49:268
ATCHER, JOHN C. & MARY E.	DAWSON, LEE	68:121
ATCHER, JOHN C. & MARY E., NORA FLOYD	U.S.A.	X:340
BELL, E.S.	PRITCHETT, JOHN W.	
BOGARD, JOHN T.	HIBBS, WILLIAM M.	Q:63
BOGARD, JOHN T.	HIBBS, WILLIAM M. & NANCY	Q:11
BREWER, FRANCIS X. (BY JOHN'S WILL)	GREENWELL, ROBERT	N:132
BREWER, JOHN	HAMAN, JOHN L.	M:255
BREWER, JOHN	MASDEN, JOHN AND ELMIRA	M:168
BREWER, JOHN HRS.	SNELLEN, ZACHIRIAH P.	M:293
BRISCOE, GERARD & CHARLOTTE	SMITH, BENJ. F.	O:12
BROWN, H.E. & MARY	MILLER, B.H. & LULIE	53:359
CAMPBELL, W.B. (SHERIFF)	HARDY, K.V.	41:243
CARRICO, C.H. & CLYCE, LILLIAN	HARDY, F.M.	38:417
CARRICO, MARTHA	ADAMS, GEORGE WASHINGTON	S:307
CHADDIS, MILDRED	ALSOP, G.P. ET UX.	V:156

COCHRAN, JAMES N. & KATHERINE	HARDY, G.W.	31:618
COMBS J.F.	KELLY, FRANK	48:112
COMBS, J.F., ADMR. OF F.M. HARDY	HARDY, K.V.	40:569
COMMISSIONER (PETER B. MUIR)	ATCHER, JOHN C. & MARY	46:496
COMMISSIONER, FOR DR. THOMAS E. CRAIG	KELLY, FRANK	45:373
COWLEY, THOMAS	HARDY, G.W.	33:300
CREWS, OCTAVIA & LYNCH	SIMPSON, WILLIAM L.	48:517
CUSTER, JOSEPH P.	FELLOWS, WILLIAM AND CORNELIUS	I:41
CUSTER, JOSEPH P. & FELLOWS, WILLIAM	JOHNSON, DAVID I.	L:38
DAVIS, T.N.	JOHNSTON, JOHN	X:456
DAWSON, JAMES & SARAH G.	HUNT, MOLLIE & FRANK	35:3
DAWSON, JAMES B. ET AL	DAWSON, R.L. ET AL	39:167
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DAWSON, LOU	U.S.A.	63:468
DAWSON, R.L. & S.C.	KELLY, FRANK & FLODIE	44:285
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DAWSON, ROBERT L.	DAWSON, LEE & DONA F.	48:503
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FROMAN, ABRAHAM	FROMAN, NANCY	H:255
FROMAN, ABRAHAM	LEE, HENRY, JR.	G:473-474
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FROMAN, ABRAHAM	LEE, RUDOLPHUS
FROMAN, ABRAHAM	NEIL, SAMUEL
FROMAN, ABRAHAM	SIMMONS, BASIL L.
FROMAN, ABRAHAM	SWANK, JACOB
FROMAN, ABRAHAM BY BAILES E. FROMAN	CUSTER, JOSEPH P.
FROMAN, ABRAHAM BY BAILES FROMAN	GREENWELL, CHARLES
FROMAN, ABRAHAM BY BAILES FROMAN	HORRELL, THOMAS R.
FROMAN, BAILES E.	BREWER, JOHN
FROMAN, BAILES E.	CUSTER, JOSEPH
FROMAN, J. V.	COSBY, JOSEPH O. SR.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	BRISCOE, GERARD
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	CHADDIS, MILDRED
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	CLEVELAND, W.B. & SHIVELEY,
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	COLLINGS, J.F.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	DAVIS, AUGUSTIN AND MARGARET E.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	FROMAN, WILLIAM H.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	GABAN, N.L.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	HARDY, J. H.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	HERN, CEPPHUS
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	HOLSCLAW, W.H.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	HOPKINS, JAMES S.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	HOPKINS, JAMES S.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	LEE, JOHN L.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	MYERS, HENRY
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	PHELPS, WESTLY
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	RONEY, J.R.M.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	SHIVELEY, A.S.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	SNELLEN, WILLIAM
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	STEWART, JEREMIAH
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	FROMAN, RHODA D.
FROMAN, JEREMIAH V.	JOHNSTON, JOHN
FROMAN, R.R.	U.S.A.
FROMAN, W. H.	GLENN, H.H.
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GLENN, A. BY COMM'R	

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LEVY, NATHAN AND ABRAM	
MILLER, JOHN W.	
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KENNISON, A.C., L.F. TROUTMAN,	
JAMES H. HAYS	
HARDY, C.E.	
HARDY, CHARLES E.	
GREENWELL, ROBERT	
HARDY, G.W.	
HIBBS, WILLIAM M.	
HARDY, G.W.	
HARDY, K.V.	
HARDY, C.E.	
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HARDY, G.W.	
RIDGWAY, MARGARET HARDY	
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KELLY, C.A. & LAURA	MOSER, JOSEPH	44:329
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SNELLEN, CHARLOTTE
SNELLEN, ZACHIRIAH P.
STARK, ARTHUR
SWANK, JACOB & MARY M.
THOMAS, CRAIG
THOMAS, F.G. & H.E.
TROUTMAN, L. J.
TROUTWINE, VOLDINE (INHERITANCE)
TRUSTEES, BAPTIST CHURCH
WARREN, WILLIAM H. & ELIZABETH
WEBER, REBECCA D., ET AL.
WEBSTER, N.M.
WOOLDRIDGE, DANIEL
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KERR, THOMAS & MARY
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Appendix E
Resume of Project Principal Investigator

CURRICULUM VITAE

Nancy O'Malley
Program for Cultural Resource Assessment
330A Virginia Ave.
University of Kentucky
Lexington, Kentucky 40506-9854
Phone: (606) 257-1944

Education

B.A. (1974) in Archaeological Studies from the University of Texas at Austin.

M.A. (1979) in Anthropology from the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

Professional Employment

1. Research Associate, Kentucky Anthropological Research Facility, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky -- July 1984 to present.
Duties: Initiate and perform externally funded archaeological research. Occasional teaching as needed.

Current Projects:

Principal Investigator, Archaeological investigations of Squire Boone's Station, Shelby county, Kentucky. Federal Survey and Planning Grant, Shelbyville Development Corporation.

Principal Investigator. Archaeological excavations at Kinkeadtown, a post-Civil War African-American neighborhood in Lexington, Kentucky. Rose Street Extension Project for Lexington-Fayette Urban County Government.

Principal Investigator. Documentary and Archaeological Research on Hugh McGary's Station, Mercer County, Kentucky. Privately funded.

Principal Investigator. Evaluation of water powered mill and other industrial sites in Fort Knox, Kentucky. U.S. Department of Defense Legacy grant funding, Fort Knox Armor Center.

Principal Investigator. Documentary research on the history of Pitts Point, an extinct community in Fort Knox, Kentucky. U.S. Department of Defense Legacy grant funding, Fort Knox Armor Center.

Co-Principal Investigator. Phase II testing of three sites in Nelson county, Kentucky for Bardstown Industrial Development Corporation.

Collections Manager, Museum of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington

2. Staff Archaeologist, Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky -- January, 1980 to July, 1984.
Duties: Develop competitive bids to perform cultural resources assessment for state or federal agencies or private firms.
Supervise the execution of each research project and participate in analysis and report preparation.
Develop opportunities for research unconnected to contract work; perform grant research.
Provide laboratory and other training for students in coordination with Departmental faculty.
Provide consultation with agencies and individuals for public education and involvement in local archaeology
Served as Principal or Co-Principal Investigator for 70 archaeological survey and excavation projects
3. Project Supervisor, Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky -- January, 1979 to January, 1980.
Duties: Fieldwork, data analysis and report preparation of Fort Knox, Kentucky Sample Survey, (co-authored).
4. Research Assistant, Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas -- June, 1978 to December, 1978.
Duties: Preparation of the Tuttle Creek Reservoir Survey report for the National Park Service, (co-authored).
Preparation of soils analysis and interpretation of the Traff Site, Jackson County, Missouri.
Survey of the Kansas City International Airport Environs area; preparation of ceramics section and analysis of historic sites for final report.
5. Research Assistant to Dr. John P. Augelli, Department of Geography, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas -- June 1977 to May, 1978.
Duties: Research on various subjects and areas of Latin America.
Preparation of examinations for two courses, including the formulation of questions, grading, etc. ("Latin America" and "Today's World Divided").
Assistance in organization of classes and professional correspondence.
Manuscript review, evaluation and editing for publication.
6. Researcher, Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas -- January, 1977 to May, 1977.
Duties: Research and design of eight anthropological exhibits on Plains Indians ("Toys", "Weaponry", "Clothing", "The Ghost Dance", "The Battle of the Little Bighorn", "Beadwork", "Quillwork", "Fur Trade").
7. Research Archaeologist, Texas Historical Commission, Austin, Texas -- November, 1972 to August, 1977.
Duties: Intensive training in processing, analysis and curation of artifact collections.
Fieldwork (surveying and excavation) in reservoir areas, prehistoric burial and habitation sites, and historic sites in southern, central and eastern Texas.
Intensive literature research including archaeological, ethnohistorical, historical and other archival references.
Analysis of lithic and historic artifact assemblages.

Assessment of areas for Environmental Impact Statements and cultural resource management studies.
Report writing and publication.
Soils analysis and interpretation.

Non-Contract Grants and Awards

University of Kentucky Office of Sponsored Projects Administration (OSPA) grant for statistical manipulation of environmental data from three regions in Kentucky (1981).

OSPA grant for research on Constantine Rafinesque's contribution to Kentucky archaeology (1983).

Two University of Kentucky Research Committee Grants with Karl Raitz for historic research in Bourbon County, Kentucky (1982 and 1983).

Kentucky Humanities Council Grant for the preparation of a traveling photographic exhibit on Kentucky archaeology (1983--co-sponsored by the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Kentucky Department of Libraries and Archives, Kentucky Historical Society and University of Kentucky Research Foundation).

Federal Survey and Planning Grant through the Kentucky Heritage Council for a survey and evaluation of early historic stations in the Inner Bluegrass Region of Kentucky (1983).

Federal Survey and Planning Grant through the Kentucky Heritage Council for a reanalysis of Adena ceramics from WPA-sponsored Kentucky mound excavations (1985).

Federal Survey and Planning Grant through the Kentucky Heritage Council for an archaeological sample survey of Old Washington, Mason County, Kentucky (1986).

Federal Survey and Planning Grant and State funding through the West Virginia Department of Culture and History for an archaeological survey of 5 mineral springs in southern West Virginia (1986 and 1987).

Joint funding from Kentucky Heritage Council, Kentucky Department of Parks, Madison County Historical Society and Ft. Boonesborough State Park Association for archaeological survey and testing in the Ft. Boonesborough environs, Madison County, Kentucky (1987).

Federal Survey and Planning Grant through the Kentucky Heritage Council and City of Prestonsburg for archaeological test excavation of the DeRossett-Johns Site, Prestonsburg, Kentucky (1990).

Federal Survey and Planning Grant through the Kentucky Heritage Council and the Land and Nature Trust of the Bluegrass for survey of the Boone Creek drainage, Fayette and Clark counties, Kentucky, with Chris Amos (1990).

Funding through Kentucky Department of Parks for documentary and archaeological research at Buffalo Furnace, Greenbo State Park, Greenup County, Kentucky, with Steven McBride (1990).

Funding through Kentucky Department of Parks for documentary and archaeological research at Boone Station State Park, Fayette County, Kentucky (1993).

Federal Survey and Planning Grant through the Kentucky Heritage Council for geophysical and archaeological investigation of late 18th century pioneer stations in the Bluegrass area of Kentucky (1993-1994).

Biographical Mention

Who's Who in the South and Southwest, 19th edition.

Community Service

Advisor, William S. Webb Archaeological Society (1982-1989)

Big Sister, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Inc. (1982-1983)

Kentucky Humanities Council Speakers Bureau

Occasional teacher for Community Education Program, Lexington, Kentucky.

Occasional teacher for the Living Arts and Science Center, Lexington, Kentucky.

Teaching Experience

3-week training sessions for high school students in Experience Based Career Education Program, Fayette County Public Schools (since 1982 and on continuing intermittent basis)

3-week seminar in Historic Archaeology for Short Course Series, Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, Spring, 1982.

6-week Community Education class on Historic Archaeology, Fall, 1982.

6-week Seminar on Archaeological Field and Lab Techniques for Short Course Series, Program for Cultural Resource Assessment, Fall, 1982.

3-day field training session at St. Catharine of Siena, Motherhouse for Dominican Sisters, June 27-29, 1983.

6-week course on Introductory Archaeology for Living Arts and Science Center, Lexington, KY, Summer, 1984.

4-week course on Pioneer Settlement in Kentucky for Community Education, Spring, 1985.

8-week archaeological field school for Department of Anthropology, University of Kentucky, Summer, 1985 (co-taught).

4-week course on topics in archaeology for Community Education, Fall 1985; Spring 1986; Fall 1986; Spring 1987.

Chair for Ohio River Settlement session, Always A River Program, 1991; Louisville, Kentucky.

Special Training

1. Lithics analysis
2. Ceramics analysis (including petrographic analysis)
3. Soils analysis (field examination and labwork)
4. Interpretation of paleoecological data
5. Photography
6. Surveying and excavation techniques
7. Artifact processing and curation
8. Use of statistics and computer techniques
9. Preparation of proposals (including research design, methodology, and budgets)
10. Historic archaeology
11. Documentary research

Professional Memberships and Academic Service

Member, Committee for Historic Preservation Program in Architecture, University of Kentucky

Member, Kentucky Organization for Professional Archaeologists

Member, Kentucky Archaeological Task Force

Member, Southeastern Archaeological Conference

Member, Society for American Archaeology

Member, Society for Historical Archaeology

Member, West Virginia Archaeological Society

Member, W. S. Webb Archaeological Society

Conference Papers and Symposia

Co-organized (with W. S. McBride) Symposium: Too Close for Comfort: 18th Century Defensive Sites in the Upper South. Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference, Lexington, Kentucky, November 9-12, 1994.

"Investigating Late 18th-Century Frontier Stations in Kentucky Using Geophysical Methods". Southeastern Archaeological Conference/Midwest Archaeological Conference, Lexington, Kentucky, November 9-12, 1994.

"Kinkeadtown: A Post Civil War African American Neighborhood in Lexington, Kentucky". National Society of Daughters of the Union, Lexington, Kentucky, May 25, 1994.

"The Pursuit of Freedom: African American Life in Kinkeadtown after the Civil War". 12th Annual Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, March 11-13, 1994.

"Pioneer Stations and Frontier Settlement in Lexington, Kentucky". McConnell Springs Roundtable, Lexington, Kentucky, February 1, 1994.

"Pioneer Stations in Mercer County, Kentucky". Harrodsburg Historical Society, November 9, 1993.

"Pioneer Stations in Central Kentucky". Fayette County Genealogical Society, Lexington, October 5, 1993.

"Bowman's Station". Bowman's Station Reunion, Mercer county, Kentucky, August 28, 1993.

"Kinkeadtown: A Post Civil War African American Neighborhood in Lexington, Kentucky". Summer seminar for secondary school teachers in history, Transylvania University, Lexington, July 28, 1993.

"Kinkeadtown: A Post Civil War African American Neighborhood in Lexington, Kentucky". History honorary, Transylvania University, October 13, 1992.

"Stockading Up on the Kentucky Frontier: Myths and Realities". Contest for the Old Northwest, 1991; Defiance, Ohio.

"Living the Good Life: Urban Archaeology in Early Prestonsburg, Floyd County, Kentucky. Preservation in Profile: Kentucky's Historic Preservation Conference, 1991; Covington, Kentucky.

"Ground Truthing Kentucky's Pioneer History", Archaeology Weekend sponsored by the University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology, 1991; Lexington, Kentucky.

"Raids, Stockades, and Canebrake Glades: Pioneer Archaeology in Kentucky". Frontier Kentucky: Myth and Reality, Teacher Symposium, 1990; Frankfort, Kentucky.

"Free at Last: Post Civil War Black History in Lexington, Kentucky". Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, 1990; East Liverpool Museum of Ceramics, East Liverpool, Ohio.

"Ceramic Patterning at the Late Woodland Childers Site". Southeastern Archaeological Conference, Annual Meeting, 1988, New Orleans, Louisiana.

"Adena Mound Ceramics in Retrospect". Society for American Archaeology, Annual Meeting, 1986; New Orleans, Louisiana.

"Health or Habit?: The Incidence of Lead Glazed Ceramics in Two Historic Assemblages in Kentucky". Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, 1986; Historical Society of Western Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

"Stockading Up": An Archaeological Evaluation of Pioneer Station Sites in Central Kentucky." Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, 1985; Ohio Historical Center, Columbus, Ohio.

"Documenting Historic Sites in Kentucky: Some Practical Considerations". Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, 1984; Indiana State Museum, Indianapolis, Indiana.

"A Methodology for Reconstructing Historic Agro-ecosystems" (Co-authored with Karl B. Raitz). Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, 1983; University of Louisville, Louisville, Kentucky.

"Ceramics from Peter Village, an Early Woodland/Adena Occupation Site in Fayette County, Kentucky." (Co-authored with Terry Tune and Malinda Stafford). Southeastern Archaeological Conference, 1982; Memphis, Tennessee.

"Settlement Pattern Shifts for an Upland Setting in Western Kentucky and Middle Tennessee". Central States Anthropological Society, 1982; Lexington, Kentucky.

"Site Location and Environment: Toward a Predictive Model" (co-authored with Richard S. Levy). Southeastern Archaeological Conference, 1979; Atlanta, Georgia.

"A Petrographic Analysis of Late Woodland Ceramics from the Sperry Site, Jackson County, Missouri. Plains Conference, 1978; Denver, Colorado.

"Relationships Between Hunting Tools and Subsistence Systems." Plains Conference, 1977; Lincoln, Nebraska.

Publications

Fox, Daniel, Robert J. Mallouf, Nancy O'Malley and William M. Sorrow

1974 Proposed Cuero Reservoir. Texas Water Development Board and Texas Historical Commission. Austin, Texas.

O'Malley, Nancy

1976 Soils Analysis and Interpretation of Four Sites in the Big Pine Lake, Lamar and Red River Counties, Texas. In Archaeological Excavations, 1974-1975, at the Proposed Big Pine Lake, Lamar and Red River Counties by Robert Mallouf and William Sorrow. U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and the Texas Historical Commission. Austin, Texas.

O'Malley, Nancy, Lynn Osborne Bobbitt, and Dan Scurlock

1976 A Historical and Archaeological Investigation of Roma, Texas. Office of the State Archaeologist Special Report 20. Austin, Texas.

Fox, Daniel E., Warren M. Lynn, and Nancy O'Malley

1977 Cultural Resource Survey of Choke Canyon Reservoir, Live Oak and McMullen Counties, Texas. Texas Water Development Board and Texas Historical Commission. Austin, Texas.

O'Malley, Nancy

1979 A Soils Analysis of the Traff Site, Jackson County, Missouri. Museum of Anthropology. University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kansas.

O'Malley, Nancy

1979 An Archaeological Reconnaissance of a Portion of Starr County, Texas. University of Texas Natural Land Areas Survey. Austin, Texas.

O'Malley, Nancy

1979 Ceramic Artifacts. In Cultural Resources of Kansas City International Airport and its Environs: An Archaeological Reconnaissance compiled by Brad Logan. University of Kentucky Museum of Anthropology. Research Series No. 3. Lawrence, Kansas.

O'Malley, Nancy, and Boyce Driskell

1979 An Archaeological Survey and Assessment of Areas to be Modified at the Wilcox Gunnery Range, Fort Knox, Kentucky. University of Kentucky, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Report 15, Lexington.

Schmits, Larry J., Kenneth C. Reid and Nancy O'Malley

1980 Dead Hickory Tree: A Plains Village in East Central Kansas. Missouri Archaeologist 41:1-56.

Johnson, A. E., C. A. Johnson II, Nancy O'Malley, and R. J. Ziegler

1980 Prehistoric Cultural Resources of Tuttle Creek Lake. U.S. Department of the Interior, Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, Interagency Archaeological Services, Denver, Colorado.

O'Malley, Nancy, Boyce Driskell, Julie Riesenweber and Richard Levy

1980 Stage I Archaeological Investigations at Fort Knox, Kentucky. University of Kentucky, Department of Anthropology. Archaeological Report No. 16, Lexington.

Sorensen, Jerrel H., Michael B. Collins, Thomas W. Gatus, Susan Grant,

Richard Levy, Charles R. Norville, Nancy O'Malley, Julie Riesenweber, and

Malinda Stafford

1980 Final Report. Taylorsville Lake, Kentucky, Archaeological Resources Survey and Evaluation, Season II. University of Kentucky, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Report 24, Lexington.

O'Malley, Nancy, Annette Nekola, Kenneth W. Robinson and David Pollack

1981 A Cultural Resources Assessment of Areas of Proposed Sewer System Construction, Simpsonville, Shelby County, Kentucky. University of Kentucky, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Report No. 38, Lexington.

O'Malley, Nancy, Cynthia Jobe, Thomas Gatus

1980 Phase II Testing of 43 Prehistoric Sites within the J. K. Smith Power Station Site, Clark County, Kentucky. University of Kentucky, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Report No. 40, Lexington.

Stafford, Malinda, with contributions by Christopher Turnbow and Nancy O'Malley

1980 An Archaeological Resource Assessment of Selected Portions of the Proposed J. K. Smith Power Station, Clark County, Kentucky. University of Kentucky, Department of Anthropology, Archaeological Report No. 47, Lexington.

O'Malley, Nancy

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